

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## GRAND TRUNK AWAITS ACTION BY OFFICIALS OF NEW HAVEN ROAD

Has Agreement to Reach This Port Over Boston & Maine, but New Control May Complicate Situation.

### WANTS TO COMPETE

Vice-President of Canadian Line Says There Is Business Enough for All Its New England Terminals.

Grand Trunk officials, it is said in railroad circles, are awaiting the next move of Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haven and Boston & Maine system, before committing themselves to a plan of securing a dock in Boston harbor, although open to consideration of plans that may be proposed by Boston merchants.

The Grand Trunk already has an agreement with the Boston & Maine to come into Boston over that road from White River Junction, and it is expected that this agreement will be the next subject for a move by President Mellen. The opinion of the traveling public and the interstate commerce commission, however, are said to play an important part in that controversy.

Grand Trunk officials do not deny that the possession of the Rutland railroad by President Mellen is an advantage for Boston. They see in that road a new route for California fruit to the European markets. They also foresee a contest by the New Haven road with the differential rates of the Grand Trunk through an arrangement by President Mellen with the fruit growers by which their fruit would be shipped in bulk lots while green across the continent.

In connection with this plan, it was asked of the Grand Trunk officials how they expected Boston to gain by admittance of the Grand Trunk into this port. The answer was quickly returned from one of the higher officials:

"Are you going to let President Mellen get a monopoly of the New England railroad business? Don't you want competition? Don't you want to develop your Boston waterfront?"

Vice-President Fitzgugh of the Grand Trunk is quoted as saying that the best line of transit for his road into Boston is over the Central Vermont, which it controls via White River Junction through Manchester and Lowell. But the Grand Trunk officials are working on a line into Boston from Palmer.

## SWAMPSCOTT HAS SPECIAL ELECTION ON SCHOOL SITES

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Voters of Swampscott at a special election today are declaring a preference between the Kehoe and Rejington street lots as a site for a new school building to be erected this summer.

The question has been a much mooted one and Saturday thousands of circulars were distributed by the advocates of the two lots.

## PLAY CENSORSHIP TO BE CONTINUED

Mayor Fitzgerald today reiterated his statement of last week that he would pursue his policy of censorship of theatrical attractions coming to Boston.

His representatives will be at two Boston playhouses this evening and watch the performances of a farce and an emotional drama which are alleged to contain questionable scenes and lines. If anything objectionable is reported the mayor is expected to order expurgations or close the theaters to the attractions in question.

## SENATE REPORT OPPOSES STATUE TO GEN. BUTLER

"Ought not to pass" was the report of the Senate committee on ways and means today on the bill providing for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the erection of an equestrian or military statue in memory of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler.

The committee on State House and libraries, which first considered this bill, reported favorably on it to the Senate last week, although there were several dissenters. Being a money bill it was then referred to the ways and means committee for a report as to whether the state ought to expend that amount of money for such a purpose.

## DEMOCRATS TO LET THE CAUCUS DIRECT RECIPROCITY COURSE

WASHINGTON—Whether the Canada reciprocity bill shall be reported alone or in connection with other tariff legislation is a question that the Democratic members of the ways and means committee of the House have decided to put up to the caucus next Saturday night for determination.

Announcement that western wool growing interests are preparing to march upon Washington when the tariff question is taken up apparently is not disturbing the members of the ways and means committee of the House.

"While I have no authority to say that wool growers will not be given a hearing," said Chairman Underwood, "it is my opinion that they might just as well make an assault upon Gibraltar as upon the House. We know now all the arguments that will be advanced against the revision of schedule K, but there is no question about what the House will do. We will make our revision and send it to the Senate, and whether it goes any further remains to be seen."

The indications are that a reapportionment bill will be passed by both houses of Congress during the extra session. The Democrats are changing their minds regarding reapportionment and in all probability will decide that it is better politics to pass a bill at once instead of letting it go over another year.

## HAMBURG FREIGHT FOR BOSTON SAID TO CROWD PIERS

"There is so much cargo at Hamburg for Boston and Baltimore that the small freighters cannot carry it," said an officer on the big passenger liner, Graf Waldersee of the Hamburg-American line, which arrived in port today from Hamburg filled to her capacity with general freight. The big steamer is to make only one trip to this port, it is understood, taking part of her 12,000 ton cargo to Baltimore, and then resuming her passenger service to Philadelphia.

It was said that the piers at Hamburg are stacked high with freight for American ports, the freighters plying to this port being unable to relieve the congestion, and that it was on this account, the Graf Waldersee, Captain Froelichs, was utilized.

## PRIMARY SPEECH BY DAVID SNEDDEN

WINCHESTER, Mass.—David Snedden, state commissioner of education, spoke on "Some Tendencies of Modern Education" at the people's primary closing meeting here Sunday night. The Rev. John W. Suter presided.

It was announced at the meeting that the Equal Suffrage League would hold a meeting Saturday night at which Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and Mrs. Henry Villard would speak.

### INAUGURATE HONDURAS HEAD.

WASHINGTON—Despatches from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, say that today has been set for the inauguration of President-Designate Bertrand. The incoming executive was selected to succeed President Davila at a peace conference between revolutionists and federalists.

## REAL BOSTON BILL IS ADVOCATED AT THE STATE HOUSE

Advantages of Movement Pointed Out by George S. Smith, President of Chamber of Commerce.

### OPPONENTS APPEAR

Mayor Hatfield of Newton Ready to Present Objections When Supporters Have Closed Their Side.

"Metropolitan Boston" got its first boom at the State House today, when citizens representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce and many of the cities and towns of the metropolitan district appeared in favor of the bill providing for the creation of the metropolitan council to consider the needs of this district.

Opponents to the proposition headed by Mayor Charles E. Hatfield of Newton were also there and ready to present their side of the case. It was said, however, at the opening of the hearing that the side of the opposition would probably not be reached at today's session.

Room 240, the largest hearing room in the State House, had been secured for the meeting. All the seats were taken and all the available standing room, including the doorways, was occupied by the interested ones.

George S. Smith of Newton, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said that although the only organized effort against the establishment of the proposed council was centered in Newton, he was of the opinion that the majority of the voters of that city would, if the question were put to a vote, favor the proposition. He had talked with about 200 fellow citizens, he said, most of whom were in favor of the council.

The principal reason for forming this metropolitan council he said was to secure in certain industrial reports of the United States census bureau a statement as to the real population and industrial condition of "real Boston." This had been promised by E. Dana Durand, director of the census, if the bill establishing the metropolitan council were enacted.

Boston has been placed in a false light in the eyes of the industrial and commercial world, Mr. Smith said, because statistics have referred to municipal Boston alone.

March G. Bennett spoke of the value of such a council in considering metropolitan problems. Such a body, he said, would act as a clearing house for the whole district, and being composed of the

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

## MAYOR ASKS COUNCIL FOR \$1,000,000 FOR CITY IMPROVEMENTS

Mayor Fitzgerald sent a message to the city council this afternoon asking for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for improvements in the various districts of Boston as requested by the citizens at their annual town meetings.

The message asks that a special committee be appointed to determine how the Quincy A. Shaw tax money shall be spent, the mayor anticipating that the committee will agree to spend the money for local improvements in conjunction with \$500,000 which he will ask the council to appropriate in a loan bill.

With the money, which will amount to \$2,000,000, the mayor hopes to be able to install four playgrounds, several municipal buildings, courthouses and branch libraries, besides convenient stations and drinking fountains in every section of the city not now supplied. A foot tunnel under the New York and New Haven tracks at Green and Bowdoin streets, Jamaica Plain.

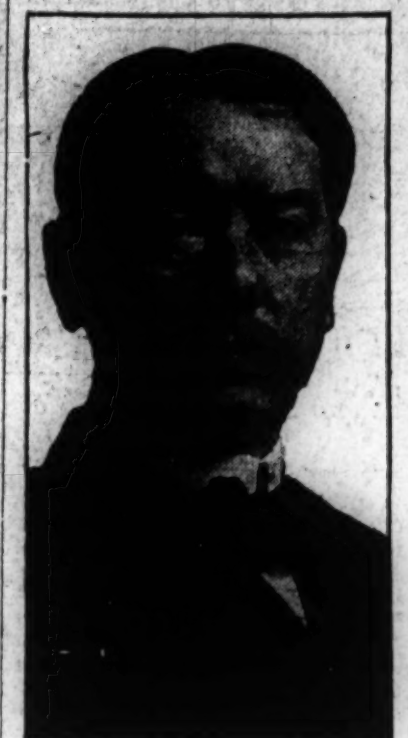
The mayor asks playgrounds for Charlestown, the Meeting House Hill district, Jamaica Plain and Forest Hills and one in Williams and Washington street district in Roxbury.

The mayor sent an amended ordinance to the city council designed to provide means for removing the store waste, which Commissioner Rourke refused to remove on the ground that there was no city ordinance providing for it.

According to the mayor's plan the cost of the removal is to be apportioned among the business houses, each concern being assessed according to the amount of waste it has removed.

A new garbage disposal proposition is expected to be submitted to the Boston city council this afternoon by Councilor Matthew Hale, who with Councilor Thomas J. Kenny has formulated the new scheme, intended to be a profit-sharing system whereby the city at the end of a 10-year contract shall have paid for an entire garbage reducing plant, and the company doing the work shall have received a 6 per cent dividend annually, with a possibility of making it even larger.

## Director of Conservatory of Music Will Conduct His Own Piece in Philadelphia



GEORGE W. CHADWICK.

## WINNING SYMPHONY BY MR. CHADWICK TO BE GIVEN FOR PUBLIC

George W. Chadwick, director of the New England Conservatory of Music, will conduct his suite symphony in E flat (four movements) on Wednesday night at a meeting of the National Federation of Musical Clubs in Philadelphia.

This symphony received the award of first prize in the class of orchestral compositions in the recent competition under the auspices of the federation. The Philadelphia performance will be the first time that the symphony has ever been played in public.

In April the Boston Symphony orchestra, Mr. Fiedler conducting, will play Mr. Chadwick's composition in Symphony hall.

The symphony is the second prize of note to come to this American composer, for in 1892 he received the highest award in the National Conservatory of Music contest in New York.

## MANY STEAMERS AND SAILERS COME IN WITH FREIGHTS

Laden with 10,000 bags of sugar, the steamer Ragnorak, Captain Amundsen, arrived from Manzanillo, Cuba. Three fruit steamers also came in and the British steamer Gulana, Captain Carey from Barbados brought 2500 barrels of molasses. The big Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee berthed from Hamburg.

Coming here to load 1,500,000 feet of lumber for the River Plate, the Italian bark Vesuvio, Captain Scognamiglio, arrived today from Buenos Aires and Barbados, in ballast.

Bringing 180,000 feet of lumber from the barkentine Stephen G. Hart, the schooner John R. Fell, Captain Bunker, arrived from New London.

The steamers Nacoochee from Savannah, Junjata from Baltimore, and Coastwise from Norfolk, were among the coastwise arrivals today, besides a large fleet of tugs and barges.

### EXPLOSION IN POWER PLANT.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—By the explosion of a 12-inch steam pipe at the new power house of the Ameskeag Manufacturing Company's plant today James Cassidy and Rollin Crawford, the latter of Dorchester, perished. Seven others were injured.

### NEW JUDGES FOR COX CASE.

CINCINNATI, O.—New judges took charge of the perjury case against George B. Cox, Republican leader, today. The new judges now in charge are Judge Jackson, chief of the circuit judges, and Judges Sayres and Walters, all of them from another circuit.

## FINDS HONOR SYSTEM EFFECTIVE IN COLORADO

"I do not believe there is such a thing as an incorrigible child," said Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell, one of the three penal commissioners of Colorado, today, in referring to the work of the juvenile court of Denver and its staff of women officers who work with Judge Ben B. Lindsey.

Mrs. Grenfell, who spoke at Ford hall Sunday evening on suffrage for women, said that she used to think that some children were hopelessly incorrigible, but a service of several years as state superintendent of public instruction convinced her that such a state of things was nearly always the fault in some way of parent, guardian or teacher.

"Hereditarily," she continued, "may be eliminated as a factor when the proper environment is supplied. The parents' responsibility law in force in Colorado does much toward securing proper care and supervision of the child by making the parents actually responsible to the courts for their children's delinquencies.

## MELROSE BUILDING PLANNED FOR G. A. R. AND AS CIVIC CENTER

Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Association Names Committee to Confer With City on the Subject.

### OPTION IS PENDING

Property on Main Street Tentatively Selected for Site—Land and Proposed Structure to Cost \$70,000.

Plans for a memorial building to the Grand Army members of Melrose, costing with the land upon which it is to be erected \$70,000, and to be used also as a civic center of the city, have been adopted by the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Association of Melrose and a committee has been appointed to confer with the city government.

Options have been obtained upon property in Main street adjoining the city hall and fire station having a frontage of approximately 200 feet in Main street for \$17,000. These options expire on June 23. Tentative plans for the improvement of this tract have been submitted by a sub-committee of the association of which John C. F. Slayton is chairman and have been approved by the association.

These plans call for the erection of a building containing a Grand Army hall with a seating capacity of 200, a smaller meeting room for the Grand Army and a large arena or theater-shaped structure capable of seating from 800 to 1050. The estimated cost of the structure is \$52,000.

A resolution will be presented to the aldermen at their meeting on April 3, asking the appropriation of \$35,000 by the city for the purchase of the land and the remainder to be used towards the erection of the building. The association pledges itself to raise \$17,500 by subscription among the townspeople and the remaining \$17,500 will be given by a member of the executive committee.

The building will be deeded to the city with the provision that the Grand Army quarters be reserved for that organization and its affiliated societies. The rental of the arena is placed in the hands of the city, the income from it to be used toward retiring the \$35,000 bond issue proposed for the erection of the building and the maintenance of the building. Mr. Slayton has guaranteed that the cost of maintenance for the first five years will not exceed \$1200 gross and offers to pay for any maintenance charges in excess of that amount.

## MAINE CAPTAIN RAISED IN RANK

PORTLAND, Me.—Capt. George G. Gatley, U. S. A., who has been stationed at Havana, Cuba, as instructor to the Cuban armed forces, has been promoted to major of field artillery.

He is a native of Portland, Me., and is the son of Richard Gatley. Since entering the army he has been rapidly advanced.

## CUTTER TO ASSIST D. N. LUCKENBACH

WASHINGTON—The revenue service this afternoon despatched the cutter Yamagraw from Savannah, Ga., to aid the cutter Forward in handling the ocean tug D. N. Luckenbach, which went ashore near Grand Shoals, Fla. The tug was floated, but her position is not good.

### W. H. LEWIS TAKES OFFICE.

WASHINGTON—William H. Lewis, the negro assistant attorney-general, whose appointment the last Congress refused to ratify, was today sworn into office under a recess commission. Mr. Lewis will have charge of Indian claims.

### REPORT RUSSIANS IN CHINA.

LONDON—A large column of Russian cavalry and infantry has already entered the Ili province of Chinese Turkestan, according to advices received here today by a private Chinese society.

## DUVEENS SETTLE CUSTOMS FRAUDS FOR \$1,230,000

NEW YORK—It cost Louis Duveen and James J. Duveen of the firm of Duveen Bros., Fifth avenue, importers of pictures, art goods and antiques, \$1,230,000 to settle with the government this afternoon.

They surrendered themselves to the United States authorities and were immediately arraigned before Judge Martin in the United States circuit court and fined \$15,000 each on pleas of guilty to undervaluing imports.

John B. Stanchfield, their attorney, wrote a letter to District Attorney Wise, in which he said the defendants would pay the government \$1,200,000 in satisfaction of all claims against them provided the goods seized by the government were returned to their possession. This proposition was agreed to by the government.

## CALL 50 WITNESSES TO TELL CONDITIONS AT NEW YORK FIRE

NEW YORK—The first of the three official inquiries started today to get fully under way in an effort to determine the responsibility for the Triangle Waist Company fire at Washington place and Green street on Saturday afternoon, in which 142 employees, mostly girls and women, perished, was that of Fire Marshal Beers, who subpoenaed 50 persons employed in the building, including the owners of the Triangle Waist Company, the superintendent of the structure and all of the elevator men.

Firemen who attended the first half dozen official inquiries in the office of Marshal Beers said that the narrow, dark stairways, the doors of which opened inward and which were blocked by the workers a useless "inside" fire escape, wooden window casing and tons of inflammable materials piled in the factory, all united to prevent workers from escaping.

Marshal Beers had before him the owners of the factory, employees of the burned building, inspectors of the building department, firemen and police who were first on the scene and a number of the persons who escaped after the fire was discovered. He said that he intended to establish the cause of the fire and who was responsible for the conditions in the building.

While the fire marshal was doing this District Attorney Whitman and Coroner Holzhauser conferred and decided on the plans for their investigations. The district attorney, his assistants and the coroner went to the building accompanied by architects and had blue prints drawn showing just how every exit was arranged, how the elevators were placed, the stairways constructed and the manner in which the exit doors were hung.

District Attorney Whitman will call the grand jury to his aid in a thorough investigation of the causes of the fire, and he promises that it will place the responsibility where it belongs, no matter whom it affects.

The building department of the city has been called upon for a report on the condition of the Asch building, and every other city department which is in any way concerned must make a detailed report on what it has been doing.

Legislation providing for adequate protection to employees of factory buildings is also expected to make its appearance in the Legislature tonight. Several of the New York city members, including Assemblymen Cuvillier and (Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

## SEE IN APPOINTMENT OF DE LA BARRA END OF MEXICAN REVOLT

WASHINGTON—Francisco Leon de la Barra, the Mexican ambassador to the United States, is speeding today toward Mexico City to assume his place as minister of foreign relations in the new cabinet of President Diaz, and it is believed by officials here that his appointment marks the beginning of an era of peace in the republic. Even the Maderos, the rebel leaders, praise him.

Senor de la Barra is a man of peace and messages from various parts of the world hailed his appointment as a step toward the end of the insurrection. President Taft and Secretary Knox hold this view.

Andrew Carnegie, who has been in close communication with Senor de la Barra because of the latter's efforts in behalf of international peace and arbitration, wired as follows: "Cordial congratulations. Although we shall miss you sadly, we know it is for your country's good."

Although Senor de la Barra was in New York with Senor Limantour, he refrained from participation in the peace conference there because he felt that as ambassador to the United States his functions were concerned with international rather than internal affairs.

Coincident with the departure of Minister de la Barra came the news from a (Continued on Page Two, Column Six.)

## MANY INVITATIONS WANTED TO CLEAN JOURNALISM TALKS

Great Number First Sent Out Was Not Sufficient to Meet the Requirements of Local Conditions.

### READY FOR TONIGHT

Stress Upon Importance of Reform in the Newspaper Taken Into the Homes Will Be Laid.

Everything is in readiness for the clean journalism meetings throughout New England tonight. When the decision was made that these gatherings should be held, the number of invitations to be issued was decided upon by the persons in charge of the local churches and societies. They reached a total of about 40,000. Since then requests for more invitations have been pouring in steadily.

The Malden church started in with 2000; Cambridge, Roxbury and Chelsea came along with big orders. Even the churches or societies far away and with small populations to draw upon wanted 300 cards of invitation. Now from nearly every one of the 97 churches and societies in which meetings are to be held orders for more cards have come and big meetings are expected in every place.

Of course Massachusetts leads, with over 50 places where the meetings will be held; New Hampshire follows. Connecticut comes next, with Vermont and Rhode Island last.

In each place the most attractive hall obtainable will be used, and in none has there been any difficulty in securing the cooperation of men of prominence.

Expressions of approval of the clean journalism gatherings continue to be received, and these contain the commendations so marked in former communications. The persons writing want to see everything eliminated from the news columns that is not, strictly speaking, news.

The program at the meetings will provide for the reading of the set address and remarks on clean journalism from persons qualified to speak. Especial stress will be laid upon the great importance of a clean newspaper in the homes.

This is one of the things exhaustively treated of in the address, while the general need and demand in every walk of life will not be minimized.

## POSTMASTER BACK AFTER CONFERENCE ON BOSTON CHANGES

Edward C. Mansfield, postmaster, arrived home today from Washington, where he conferred with the postmaster-general about changes in the Boston postal district.

"The department at Washington is deeply interested in the widespread movement toward closing the postoffices on Sunday in order to give the clerks and carriers one day's rest in seven," he said. "Many postoffices have already proceeded along these lines and the Sunday closing has met with the general approval of the public."

"I am making a careful study of the situation in the Boston postal district and shall report my conclusions upon this subject to the department in the near future."

"The entire service of the Boston postal district which handles the mail of nearly 1,200,000 patrons, has been under the close scrutiny of postoffice inspectors for the past four months and recommendations have been made by the inspectors for changes in the method of performing the work at various points in the interest of a more economical and efficient service, both as to the delivery and collection of mail as well as in the clerical and supervisory branches."

"In any changes which may be brought about in the near future, I have the assurance of the postmaster-general that it is not his purpose or intention to cause the separation from the service of any employee."

## WOMEN HOLDING MISSION PAGEANT

NEW YORK—A "pageant of missions," participated in by more than 1000 young persons, was the feature today of the opening of a four days' celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of organized foreign mission work by American women, of whom about 6000 are in attendance.

The celebration is being held in the Metropolitan opera house and is interdenominational. It is hoped to raise \$1,000,000 for mission work.

"Saying and Doing Are Two Different Things"

If we merely say that we will pass along this and every copy of THE MONITOR and fail to do it we are not having our part in the upbuilding of CLEAN JOURNALISM



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If you are looking for employment, or  
for an employee  
The Monitor offers you an opportunity  
to supply your need without the  
expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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Name.....  
Street.....  
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State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above  
coupon, properly filled out. The above coupon must be  
attached to insure insertion.

## IT WILL BE RUN FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank  
and mail direct to The Christian Science  
Monitor, Boston, Mass.  
The Christian Science Monitor is  
read in every city in America.

### REAL BOSTON BILL IS ADVOCATED AT THE STATE HOUSE

(Continued from Page One.)

executive head of each city and town within the district it would act wisely and effectively on many questions involving the whole district or a number of its communities.

The transit question is studied at the present time by a commission of the city of Boston alone, he said, and yet the transportation in Boston is of as much interest to the outlying cities where many citizens journey daily to and from the center of the city.

The opposition, he said, centers in the wealthy communities, like Newton, Milton, Brookline and Winchester, and citizens of those communities state frankly that they "want nothing to do with Boston," although they make most of their money in Boston. In the matter of commercial rating, said Mr. Bennett, the bill will result in great benefit to Boston. At present Boston stands fifth in the United States under St. Louis, when as a matter of fact Boston is twice as large as St. Louis.

"More people live within an hour's ride of the State House than live in any city of the civilized world except London, New York, Paris and perhaps Berlin. We have only ourselves to blame if the world at large does not instinctively think of Boston as on a par with these cities.

"We all want the one great community in which we live and work to get every advantage that can accrue from the world knowing what it really is. We all want to get together on the large questions that concern us all. We all want to do this without disturbing our local self-government, without taking away anything from state, city or town.

"We offer you a plan which we believe will accomplish all these objects—and nobody seriously says that it will not. It is a plan proposed and sponsored by a body of 4500 representative men living in all the places affected, who indorsed it as nearly unanimously as such a body can, in a largely attended meeting, and after hearing both sides argued.

"The sun rises in Boston every morning 18 minutes sooner than it does in New York.

"Haven't we been turning our backs to it long enough?"

Others who favored the bill were F. W. Gann of Newton, A. B. Worthen of Weymouth and James P. Munroe of the 1915 movement, the last expressing the opinion that unless something of this sort is done there will be an increased demand for annexation.

Before the committee on roads and bridges at the State House today W. L. Thibodeau, attorney for the Automobile Legal Association, Mr. Sargent and others favored a bill to amend the automobile law of 1909 by striking out the minimum penalty for reckless driving or speeding.

There was no opposition to the bill to define the word "way" to mean any public highway, street, avenue, road, park or parkway. Mr. Thibodeau and Mr. Sargent favored the bill.

The hearing closed.

### Report Against Harvard Bill

The bill providing that property hereafter acquired by Harvard University in the city of Cambridge shall be subject to taxation was reported adversely in the House this afternoon by the committee on taxation. An adverse report was also made on the bill providing for taxation of college property generally.

The committee on public service reported favorably on the bill which provides that the salaries of the railroad commissioners shall be paid by the state instead of by the public service corporations, which they supervise, as at present. Senator Mellen and Representatives Coon and Davis dissent.

### BATTALION DRILL ORDERED.

By an order issued from the office of Adjutant-General Pearson today, companies D, C, H and I of the eighth infantry, Maj. William H. Perry's battalion, were authorized to hold a battalion drill at the Salem street armory April 10.

### AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.—"Naughty Marietta."  
CASTLE SQUARE.—"End of the Bridge."  
COLONIAL.—Frank Puglia.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Thomas E. Shea.  
B. F. KEITH'S.—Vaudeville.  
PARK.—The Commuters.  
BRIMLEY.—Miss Fritze Schell.  
TRIMONT.—Green St. Louis.

### CALL 50 WITNESSES TO TELL CONDITIONS AT NEW YORK FIRE

(Continued from Page One.)

Friedman, are now at work on bills which will clarify the New York city building code and give the fire department authority over the equipment of all buildings with safety appliances.

A mass meeting has been called for Thursday night to make a public protest against the inadequate protection in "fireproof" buildings.

Here are some of the views expressed by New York fire officials:

Fire Chief Croker.—We need laws which will give us not merely fireproof but deathproof buildings.

District Attorney Whitman.—The right kind of laws are lacking, public opinion will get them.

Fire Commissioner Waldo.—There are many buildings of the Asch class in this city in which even worse conditions prevail.

Alfred C. Ludwig, acting superintendent of buildings.—The law requires that doors leading to stairways shall open outward wherever practicable. The doors in the Asch building opened inward.

George McAneny, Manhattan borough president.—It is obvious that under the present building code there is too much division of responsibility.

John Williams, state labor commissioner.—I favor compulsory fire drills.

Large crowds of friends and relatives are gathered around the morgue today, but it is probable that many of those who perished will never be identified, the only means for this purpose being scraps of clothing or trinkets. Some of the girls occupied little rooms or flats, having no known relatives.

The fire is supposed to have started on the eighth floor of the factory shortly before 5 o'clock, the closing time. There were about 600 men, women and children employed on the eighth, ninth and tenth floors and in 20 minutes after the discovery of the flames the three floors were burned out with the loss reported.

An elevator boy saved 80 of the operatives by heroic work. Young law student succeeded in conveying 50 persons from the roof to an adjoining building.

The ladders of the fire department could not reach the eighth floor. The nets spread to save the persons who jumped from the burning building were not strong enough to resist the plunging weight.

There were many acts of heroism displayed at the fire, where most of those who were lost jumped from the windows. Prof. Frank H. Sommer of the New York University law school, which adjoins the loft building, was delivering a lecture to his class. When he saw the seriousness of the situation he directed the students in the work of rescuing 50 girls from the burning structure. He said that the law school building caught fire, but its occupants were in no danger except that to which they exposed themselves to save those begging to be taken from the building.

"There are many buildings in this city in which even worse conditions prevail," declared Commissioner Waldo. "On this building there was only one outside iron balcony fire escape with treads 18 inches wide, and so constructed that persons entering on the fire escapes by windows would have to close the iron shutters before they could escape."

The building itself, said Commissioner Waldo, seemed to comply with the law governing the erection of fireproof structures. The owner of the building, J. J. Asch of South Norwalk, Conn., apparently had observed the regulations of the building department.

"If what Chief Croker tells me is correct then some one is liable, and whoever it is, whether it be one or a dozen, shall be prosecuted," said District Attorney Whitman.

More than 1000 persons held a mass meeting in the Labor Temple, on Sunday and adopted resolutions of sympathy for the friends and relatives of the 142 persons, 89 of whom have been identified.

Robert W. De Forest announced that the New York chapter of the National Red Cross would collect funds for the relief of the survivors and that Mayor Gaynor had directed the contributions with \$100. A call for funds has been issued by Mayor Gaynor.

The fire commissioner is endeavoring to secure legislation which will create a bureau of fire prevention, with sufficient legal power to install automatic and auxiliary fire appliances, to enforce fire preventive measures, and to give to the department the right to insist on adequate means of escape in case of fire.

Several days ago a public meeting was held in a Wall street law office denouncing the action of the department in requiring automatic sprinklers in buildings.

### D. R. DISTRICT VICE-REGENTS NAMED BY MRS. PLUMMER

The state society of the Daughters of the Revolution held first meeting of the year today at its headquarters in the Colonial building, Mrs. George H. Plummer of Lynn, the newly elected state regent, presiding.

Mrs. Plummer appointed for district vice-regents Mrs. Mary A. Chapman of Brookline and Mrs. Henry G. Weston of Allston, whose duties are to organize new societies.

It was voted to hold a union meeting of the senior and junior societies of the state at the Hotel Vendome on Patriots day, the state junior director, Mrs. M. A. Proctor, Boston, having charge.

Mrs. Plummer will call the delegates to the annual national convention, to be held in Baltimore the week of May 8, to the state headquarters on April 27.

### BANANA CARGOES COME INTO PORT

An unusually large quantity of bananas arrived today from West Indian ports on the steamers Admiral Dewey and Limon of the United Fruit Company's fleet, and the Joseph J. Cuneo, a Norwegian vessel.

It was estimated that a total of 12,071,716 bananas came in.

There were 184,800 coconuts, 100,000 of which came in from Cuba on the Cuneo. This vessel also brought 10,723 bunches. She berthed at Commercial wharf.

### TESTS NEW AERO LEVER.

DAYTON, O.—Orville Wright has just made his first flight this season to test a new arrangement of the control levers. The new automatic stability device was not tested, but will be given a trial early this week.

### HOME AT HARRODSBURG BURNS.

HARRODSBURG, Ky.—Mrs. J. M. Bridges, wife of a Methodist evangelist, with her three sons, perished today in a fire that destroyed the residence of her father, J. T. Veatch, near here.

which, in the opinion of the department, required them.

"Under the present law the fire department has no control whatsoever over fire escapes or means of exit from fires," said the commissioner.

Mr. Gatti-Casazza, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, with the consent of the directors, has offered the use of the Metropolitan opera house on the afternoon of April 10, for a concert for the benefit of the sufferers by the Washington place fire. He has requested Charles H. Burnham, president, and the members of the Theatrical Managers Association to arrange the programme.

The executive board of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers Union met and decided to start a fund for the families of the victims of the fire. A memorial meeting will also be held by the union on Tuesday evening, at which prominent men and women will speak.

The executive board also instructed its attorneys to institute a rigid investigation into the causes of the fire and empowered the attorneys to obtain such other legal aid as may be necessary in order to place the blame where it actually belongs, with a view, if deemed justifiable, to criminal prosecution.

The Womens Trades Union League held a meeting on Sunday to discuss the Triangle factory fire. The meeting was attended by men and women representing the Womens Municipal League, the Neighborhood Workers Association, the Cloakmakers Union, the Shirtwaist Makers Union, the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, the congestion committee, half a dozen settlement houses and an equal number of socialistic and women's suffrage organizations. William Jay Schieffelin and Rabbi Stephen A. Wise were among those present.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The state department of labor has no jurisdiction over fire escapes on factory buildings in New York city, but inspectors from the department regularly inspect factory conditions there.

John Williams, state commissioner of labor, said that the building in which Saturday's fire occurred was examined by one of his inspectors Feb. 27. He reported a fire escape on the building. As a result the department ordered the owner of the building to provide lights in the halls and stairways during working hours.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Notices were sent out by Joseph Ullman, district president, to the lodges of the Independent Order of Brith Abraham in New England and New York state, to the effect that immediate action be taken looking to the raising of funds for the relief of the survivors and the families of the victims of the Washington place fire in New York.

### OLD PROBLEMS, NEW RULES

New England's Bent Toward Privateering Described by John Hunter Sedgwick.

AMONG the manuscripts in the Boston Athenaeum there is preserved a letter from Charles II. addressed "To Our Trusty and Wellbeloved Our Governor and Company of Our Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England." The letter says that the King is informed of great disorders and depredations daily committed to the prejudice of his allies, contrary to treaties and "a good correspondence that ought to be between Christian princes and states." Reference is made to orders on the subject that have already been sent to Jamaica, and the terms of the reference to the orders as one applying to "Privateers and Pirates" is not complimentary to privateers. The King directs that a law similar to that for Jamaica be passed within the colony and bids his loyal colony and Providence plantation "heartily farewell." The letter bears the royal signature under countersign 8th of March 1684 at Newmarket, where his majesty had probably gone for the racing.

This letter reminds us of something that at various times has engaged the attention of New Englanders, namely, privateering. When there has been a war and privateering under letters of marque has been practised, those that have lost their goods and vessels have described the privateers as pirates and the countrymen of the privateers as pirates. So that we see what a privateer was or was not was largely a matter of opinion. There is no question that from the day when Charles II. sent the letter from Newmarket down to a much later date, the New Englander has engaged in this amiable form of piracy with a good deal of enthusiasm and not a little profit. It was easy when business was a little slack and the foes of one's motherland sailed the seas with a commerce that was in a form that was of value, to get the schooner or ketch into commission and, the wind favoring, just to step out of the harbor and run a few hundred miles or so, to see what might be seen. The constant difficulties between France and Great Britain gave excuse for this and furnished a school of adventure that gave its pupils to the revolutionary war.

One of the privateersmen "during the late war" wrote "Useful Remarks on Privateering," a handy work that was published in 1796 at London and contains many niceties in the art of privateering, ranging from admiralty and prize law to what share the caulker ought to get. Part of the colophon really tells us why in our day privateering has been formally abolished, when it speaks of proposals for regulating the government of "private ships of war." This was what privateering must be, however it may aid a country indirectly by the destruction of an enemy's commerce. From the days of Karl the Great rulers and governments have been fighting the system of private war; in the case of privateering this effort was finally successful in the shape of the declaration of Paris in 1856. This declaration, or pact, for it was hoped to be such among the high contracting parties, by no means puts a quietus to the possibility of privateering, but it was the first step that could not be retraced toward making privateering more or less disreputable when practiced by a civilized nation. That this is the moral effect of the declaration of Paris is shown in the proclamation of the President at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898, when he declared that privateering would not be countenanced by the United States.

But the sailor of Wolfe and Montcalm's day, of the revolution and of the Napoleonic era was not hampered by any considerations such as this, and if so inclined, he plied his military-commercial trade busily enough. We that live in the days of international and marine laws more and more carefully defined, and that move in a society where the general rights of property carry of themselves an air of inviolability, feel almost like buttoning our pockets when we read a provision like the following as laid down in the "Useful Remarks":

"That an inventory shall be taken in a Book by the Captain or Lieutenants of all Money, Plate, Jewels, or other Merchandise, in small package," etc.

To this the author makes the note, "Methinks it would not be amiss if there were some of the inferior officers and common Sailors present at the taking of the Inventory of this small Package of Money, Plate and Jewels, etc."

Here we have glory shining of plunder. Yet the author of this painstaking work was not unconscious of a love of letters, for in his last page he pays a tribute to the immortal Lexicographer by quoting

from the preface "to his Incomparable Dictionary on the English language."

What it was thought proper to do in war in 1776 the reader can see for himself in the life of Capt. Jeremiah O'Brien of Machias in the state of Maine, that has been told by the Rev. Andrew D. Sherman. Captain O'Brien was "tender-hearted as a woman," had a keen sense of justice and so far as we can see was quite as able ashore as afloat. He was also on his father's side without claim to descent from Brian Borumba; he was a Baptist and he cherished a lively antagonism for the rule of George III. All these facts concurring, it is no wonder that Captain O'Brien was soon in the thick of it when the war for independence began, and that it has been claimed for him that he was commander in the first naval engagement resulting in the first victory of that war. At all events he commanded the American sloop Unity in a stiff fight against the British armed vessel the Margaretta, when he was successful, and thereafter commanded a flying squadron of privateers for 18 months, the work of such vessels being to prey on British commerce.

At a time when the powers recognized the issuing of letters of marque as a legitimate exercise of war powers, elaborate regulations were framed, such for instance as the "Instructions" issued to privateersmen in 1776 by John Jay as President of the Continental Congress. The regulations are full and throw a good deal of light upon the practise of privateering and show conclusively that however it may aid a government privateering in itself is a practise susceptible of the greatest abuses; thus, the sixth instruction prescribes under a somewhat vague threat of punishment the maiming or torturing of prisoners or their otherwise cruel and inhuman treatment. Instruction is made that one third at least of the crew shall be landmen and it is forbidden to hold prisoners to ransom. One cannot read these instructions and the general literature of letters of marque without coming to the conclusion that a good man might be an excellent privateersman but that some privateersmen would make a very successful pirate.

### TECH SUMMER SCHOOL IN MAINE

MACHIAS, Me.—The summer school of Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to be located on the shores of Gardner's lake, in East Machias, surrounded by woodland. There early in June some 25 students of the new school will put in considerable hard work preparing the scene of their instruction during the coming season.

It is planned to have them clear up a section of the 700 acres of land which has been purchased by the institute officials as a site, and to have them contribute largely to the work of constructing a few of the buildings which will be used during the summer.

### COURT DELAYS ROBIN SENTENCE

NEW YORK.—Justice Seabury in the criminal term of the supreme court adjourned sentencing Joseph G. Robin today until April 27.

The district attorney said that he wished to use Robin in obtaining testimony in connection with the Carnegie Trust Company, the Northern Bank of New York and the Washington Savings Bank.

### DELAY OREGON LAW DECISION.

WASHINGTON.—Because of the many federal cases, including the dissolution suits against the Standard Oil and Tobacco corporations, the Oregon case, involving the constitutionality of laws adopted by the initiative and referendum method, may not be passed upon by the supreme court of the United States until next year.

### NOVELIST STUDIES COURT CASES.

Winston Churchill, the novelist, spent a part of today in the Boston municipal court on the bench with the presiding judges. He said that he was seeking material for a new book which will include a police court scene.

### NEEDHAM TRADE BOARD TO ELECT.

NEEDHAM, Mass.—The annual meeting and election of officers of the Needham Board of Trade will be held tonight at the Crawford house, Boston. The "Real Boston" issue will be discussed.

### SEE IN APPOINTMENT OF DE LA BARRA END OF MEXICAN REVOLT

(Continued from Page One.)

trustworthy source that Francisco Madero, Sr., and Gustavo A. Madero, who passed through here on Sunday night en route to San Antonio, Tex., were really on the way to join the declared president of the provisional government in his stronghold in Chihuahua.

As these two men discussed informally with Senor Limantour in New York the prospects of peace, and thus are believed to be fully cognizant of the extent the government intends to go in its proposed policy of reform, it is believed that they will play an important part in the negotiations calculated to restore tranquility in the republic.

From a person in the confidence of the Mexican government, as well as from the leaders of the revolutionist party, it is learned that the prospect of peace is so bright that the paramount question now is to decide upon the mode of the negotiations. It is admitted that this is no small obstacle.

### New Cabinet Ready

MEXICO CITY.—After Minister Creel and President Diaz have concluded their conference today the new cabinet will be officially announced.

The appointment of Senor de la Barra to the portfolio of minister of foreign affairs has met with general approval.

Postponement of the announcement was due to the fact that President Diaz was unable to come to any satisfactory settlement of the differences existing in the political parties. There was a hard contest over the ministers of finance and interior.

In order to effect a reorganization of the cabinet Senor Limantour will remain minister of finance for the time being.

### Japanese Ruler to Mr. Taft

WASHINGTON.—President Taft is in receipt of a message from the Emperor of Japan assuring him that the relations of Japan with America were never more cordial and peaceful. The giving out of this letter, signed by the Emperor himself, followed a conference at the White House of President Taft with Ambassador Uchida of Japan and Ambassador de la Barra of Mexico.

### METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS IS TOPIC

Representative Grafton D. Cushing, chairman of the House legislative committee on metropolitan affairs, is the speaker at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce assembly Wednesday afternoon at the American house.

"Metropolitan Problems We Are Solving" is the subject, and Mr. Cushing will explain matters at present under deliberation by his committee. He will also have some valuable advice to offer pertinent to the present metropolitan situation.

### MARY ANDERSON WRITES PLAY.

LONDON.—Mme. Antonio de Navarro, better known as Mary Anderson, has written in collaboration with Robert Hichens a five-act play founded on the latter's book "The Garden of Allah." The play is to be produced by George Tyler.

### CUSTOM SHIRTS

In the department for Men's Furnishings a feature is made of Custom Shirts, and just now we are displaying new patterns and weaves in Imported Scotch, Madras, Cheviot and Flannel.

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### WORK IS PRAISED OF NAVAL MILITIA IN NEW ENGLAND

WASHINGTON.—Commander Marsal of the navy, in charge of the naval militia, says in his annual report to Secretary Meyer about the operations last year of the Massachusetts and Connecticut naval militia that they have shown themselves competent and willing.

Referring to the cruise of the Chicago in July with the Massachusetts militia, he says:

"On the run north on the last day the engineering force of the Chicago engaged in a steaming contest by watches, from which it developed that one watch maintained an average revolution almost equal to the highest of which there is any record for this ship for the boiler power used.

"It is to be noted that the Chicago, officered and manned entirely by the naval militia, twice crossed the dangerous region off Cape Cod in a fog, and all ports were entered without the aid of a pilot."

Of the Connecticut naval militia the report says:

"The officers are very enthusiastic and sacrifice a great deal of their time meeting deficiencies. The pay of every officer on board during the cruise is turned over to the organization to render it more efficient. The men are intelligent and willing."

### GENERAL EXPRESS FOR TERMINALS

Representative G. L. Dow of Cambridge appeared before the legislative committee on railroads at the State House today to urge the passage of his bill for the establishment of a general suburban express offices in each of the big Boston terminal stations, with one general agent and a series of boxes like a postoffice for the local expresses from which they could get the checks of their customers and obtain the baggage.

The bill was objected to by the attorneys for the railroads. It was proposed by Representative Roger Wolcott that the subject be referred to the next General Court and in the meantime Mr. Dow might consult the railroad commissioners, who were said to have power to regulate the situation.

### ARREST PORTUGUESE OFFICERS.

LISBON.—As the result of an alleged military conspiracy against the republic at the town of Vizeu three high army officers, and Professor Aguiar of the University of Coimbra have been arrested.

### NEEDHAM TO HAVE ART SHOW.

NEEDHAM, Mass.—An exhibition of the work of local artists will be held in Bourne hall March 28 and 29 under the auspices of the Needham Young People's Association.



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### Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations, and price you wish to pay. We will submit a list of resorts, and when you make your selection, we will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired. Hotel and Travel Department THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.



# Leading Events in the Athletic World

## POSITION OF BATES BASEBALL TEAM IS CONSIDERED UNIQUE

Maine College Nine Is Left With One Veteran, a Sophomore, Who Captains the Team—Ineligibility Losses.

## COACH IS HOPEFUL

LEWISTON, Me.—Although the Bates baseball team has not yet been able to get out of doors for practice, a squad of 30 men have been working out in the cage for over two months under the direction of Coach Purinton and Captain Griffin. The baseball situation this year is unique. At the end of last season Frank W. Keaney '11 was elected captain of this year's team, but played summer baseball and for this reason is ineligible. Beside Keaney there are only three of last year's letter men left in college. Of these Morey and Brady are ineligible, so that the team this year, with the exception of Griffin, must be made up entirely of new men, for the most part freshmen.

Griffin is a sophomore and has been elected captain, the first time in the history of the college that an underclassman has been elected to lead the team. In spite of all this, however, Coach Purinton says that from the way the new men are working out he is hopeful of being able to hold things level with the other Maine colleges and to put out a team that will do creditable work.

In the box Dennis '13, who was second string man last year, has developed surprisingly, and is looked upon to do most of the pitching for this year's team. Beside Dennis there are a number of other good men who are looked upon to show variety form in Stinson '14, the former New Hampton pitcher; Dyer '14, who pitched for South Portland last year, and Linquist '14, Orange, Mass.; Moore '14 of Gardiner high, Shay '14 of Fall River high school, Bosworth '13 of Winchendon, Mass., and Ellis '14 of East Wareham, Mass., all of whom have had experience in the pitching line in their preparatory schools.

Behind the bat Captain Griffin, who as a freshman made so good a showing last year, will be in his old position with Hill '11 of Marshfield Hills, Mass., who has been second string man for three years, as regular substitute. Mayo '14 and Cushing '14 are also showing that they can play the position and will probably be seen in some of this year's games.

At first base Bassett '12 of last year's second team looks good, with Cobb '14, the former Gardner high star, and Drake of Maine Central Institute both working hard for the position.

For the other infield positions Bates has Reagan, a former Cambridge player, Keaney '14 from the same school, Condy '14 and Mayo '14.

The outfield places will be filled from Reagan '14, Allen '13, Denahy '14 of last year's Everett, Mass., high team, Linchman '13 and Frezza '14. Manager Preston has his schedule about complete and is waiting for its approval by the athletic committee and faculty.

## BOSTON NATIONALS TO LEAVE AUGUSTA NEXT WEDNESDAY

Training Season for Tenney's Men Almost Over—New Catcher Is Needed—The Return Itinerary.

## BIG OPENING HERE

The Boston National league baseball team closes its training season at Augusta, Ga., Wednesday afternoon, and Thursday morning will start northward, playing practice games as they go along at Columbia, S. C., Greensboro, N. C., Roanoke, Richmond and Norfolk, Va., Washington, Lynchburg, Va., and then home, playing an exhibition game at Lynn, April 11, and opening the league season at the South End against Brooklyn, April 12.

The itinerary follows: March 30, 31, Columbia, S. C.; April 1, 2, Greensboro, N. C.; April 3, Roanoke, Va.; April 4, Richmond, Va.; April 5, 6, Norfolk, Va.; April 7, Washington; April 8, Lynchburg, Va.; April 9, Baltimore (no game); April 11, Lynn, Mass.; April 12, season opens at Boston.

The second team will play at Danville, Va., April 3, and may play at Lynchburg, Va., April 7, but will join the regular team at Richmond April 4. If the Washington game is cancelled the regulars will play at Lynchburg April 7. For the forty-first year the club will have a grand opening to the baseball season in this city. This year the opening will come on Wednesday, April 12, less than three weeks ahead. Brooklyn is to be the team's opponent.

The American Cadet band will give a concert for two hours before the opening of the game and during the game. His honor Mayor John F. Fitzgerald has been invited to throw out the first ball. President T. J. Lynch of the National league will be the special guest of President William Heppner Russell and Vice-President L. Conner Page.

As in other years, the opening will be in the nature of an invitation affair to quite a number, and members of both branches of the Legislature and leading citizens will be invited to be present.

The Bostonians will present practically a new team on this occasion with a much more formidable infield and a greatly strengthened outfield. The club will be stronger in every way. The Brooklyn club has also been improved. A very interesting game is certain.

A new catcher is needed, as it has been learned that there is no change to get any of the three Pittsburgh catchers named.

President Dreyfuss announces that he will retain Simon, and has put a prohibitive price on O'Connor. The other man, Martin, is not wanted, as Scout Hamilton sends word that he will not do so. Tenney must hunt for another catcher, and the exhibition game at Lynn, Mass., on Tuesday, April 11, a big concession for the Boston Nationals to play at Lynn the day before the opening, may mean a good catcher added to the staff.

## College Athletic Coaches—No. 24

Howard F. Reiter, Wesleyan University.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—For seven years Howard F. Reiter, known to all Wesleyan men as "Bossy," has been connected with Wesleyan athletics, and the announcement, some time ago of his resignation to accept a position as athletic director at Lehigh University was received with universal regret by every loyal son of Wesleyan.

Reiter's connection with Wesleyan teams began in 1903, when he coached the football team. So successful was his work that he was reengaged the following season, and in 1905 was chosen to have general charge of all the athletics at the college.

Although the Wesleyan football teams have not been very successful for the past few years, this has been due almost entirely to the lack of material. The success of the Wesleyan teams in other departments of athletics during Reiter's regime on the other hand has been remarkable.

The basketball and tennis teams have been greatly developed and in these sports Wesleyan now ranks high among the colleges of New England. The same thing is true in the case of track athletics, which a few years ago was of comparative unimportance at the college. During his regime a relay team has also been added to the list of Wesleyan's athletic activities. Coach Reiter has always taken an active part in the development of all these sports and to his enthusiasm and energy their success is largely due.

Reiter's personality is probably the chief element in his success as an athletic director, and having once gained the confidence of a team he is able to do wonders with them. He is full of energy and the determined spirit that has won many a game. It is with this spirit that he instills his men and thus wins many contests when the odds are against him. Despite this fighting spirit Wesleyan's coach never loses his head on the athletic field.

Reiter was born in Philadelphia, Pa., but has lived in New Jersey most of his life. He was graduated from Pennington Seminary in 1894, and later entered Princeton, where he played on three championship eleven, those of 1896, 1898 and 1899. After graduation from Princeton he coached the football



HOWARD F. REITER.

team of the Philadelphia Athletics, and in the fall of 1903 came to Wesleyan as football coach. Last fall he acted as coach of the Lehigh football team, and in consequence this winter received the appointment as director of athletics at that institution. The position is a much more lucrative one than that at Wesleyan.

As a football authority, Reiter's opinions are known and respected throughout the East. For the past three summers he has taught the "Theory and Practice of Football" at the Harvard summer school of physical education, from which he was graduated in 1910.

The departure of Reiter from Wesleyan will leave a gap in the coaching force which will be hard to fill. He will leave, however, with the best wishes of all, as during his stay at the college he has won a place in the hearts of every member of the faculty and the student body.

## MICHIGAN PLANS AN EASTERN TRIP FOR TENNIS TEAM

ANN ARBOR.—The schedule of the University of Michigan tennis team has just been announced and the most attractive feature of it is the strong eastern trip that has been arranged. Matches have been scheduled with Cornell, Columbia and Union and negotiations are pending for a contest with New York University, Swarthmore or Princeton. The list of home attractions is not complete as yet, Oberlin being the only college that is booked for the local courts. The schedule to date follows:

May 6, Oberlin at Ann Arbor; 13, Oberlin at Oberlin, O.; 15, Union at Schenectady, N. Y.; 17, Columbia at New York; 18-19, open; 20, Cornell at Ithaca, N. Y.

Michigan should be able to turn out a high grade quartet this year, as there are two "M" men in college at the present time who are eligible to play and the new material looks promising. Captain Norrington and Shafroth are the two old men and with them as a nucleus a strong four undoubtedly will be the result of the outdoor trials that are booked to take place soon, though Leidy and last year's captain, Price, will be missed to a certain extent. The last two men are in college, but Leidy is a graduate student and Price has played his allotted four years.

The men have been practicing faithfully on the indoor court. If the present weather continues the Ferry field courts will be fit for use in a week or so at the most and after a short season of practice the spring trials will be held to fill the two vacancies on the team. In fact, there may be more than two to fill, as several of the new men have been showing unusual skill and may give the older ones a hard tussle.

## E-M-F AGENTS TO MEET TOMORROW

A meeting of all the New England agents of the E-M-F Automobile Company will be held tomorrow morning at the retail show rooms of the Boston Company, 889 Boylston street, at which time the new fore-dor Flanders "20" will be exhibited and thoroughly explained and examined. Several of the executive heads of the company will be in attendance.

Following this a dinner will be tendered the agents and invited guests at the Hotel Lenox at noon and after dinner moving pictures will be used for the purpose of showing just how every car made by the E-M-F company is produced.

## TUFTS SQUAD STRENGTHENED

The outlook for a crack baseball team at Tufts college was enhanced last week when two veteran players, Quarters and Larkin, reported for their first practice. It had been understood all along that these two men were not to be candidates again this year. Quarters has played third base for two years and is considered one of the best third basemen ever developed at Tufts. Larkin is a catcher and was on the receiving end when Harry Martin pitched during all of last year.

## MASSACHUSETTS CRICKET LEAGUE NAMES SCHEDULE

East Boston and Noddle Island Clubs Drop Out and West India Athletics Come In.

The Massachusetts state cricket league has announced its schedule for the season. East Boston and Noddle Island have withdrawn from the league, and the West India Athletics have been admitted.

July 4 the usual interstate game with Rhode Island will be played, and the game this year will probably be played on the Needham club grounds.

The schedule follows, the first named club playing on its home grounds.

May 13—Athletics and Wanderers, Caribbean and West India, Canton and Needham, Beverly and Everett.

May 20—Brookton and Caribbean, West India and Beverly, Everett and Needham, Wanderers and Canton.

May 27—Brookton and Everett, Canton and West India, Needham and Wanderers, Beverly and Athletics.

June 3—Beverly and Brookton, Athletics and Canton, Everett and Caribbean, West India and Needham.

June 10—Needham and Beverly, Caribbean and Athletics, Canton and Everett, Brookton and Wanderers.

June 17—Needham and Brookton, Beverly and Caribbean, Wanderers and Everett, West India and Athletics.

June 24—Canton and Beverly, Brookton and West India, Athletics and Needham, Caribbean and Wanderers.

July 1—West India and Everett, Athletics and Brookton, Beverly and Wanderers, Canton and Caribbean.

July 8—Wanderers and West India, Everett and Athletics, Caribbean and Needham, Brookton and Canton.

July 15—Wanderers and Athletics, West India and Caribbean, Needham and Canton, Beverly and Everett.

July 22—Caribbean and Brookton, Beverly and West India, Needham and Everett, Canton and Wanderers.

July 29—Everett and Brookton, West India and Canton, Wanderers and Needham, Athletics and Beverly.

Aug. 5—Brookton and Beverly, Canton and Athletics, Caribbean and Everett, Needham and West India.

Aug. 12—Beverly and Needham, Athletics and Caribbean, Everett and Canton, Wanderers and Brookton.

Aug. 19—Brookton and Needham, Caribbean and Beverly, Everett and Wanderers, Athletics and West India.

Aug. 26—Beverly and Canton, West India and Brookton, Needham and Athletics, Canton and Caribbean.

Sept. 2—Everett and West India, Brookton and Athletics, Wanderers and Beverly, Caribbean and Canton.

Sept. 9—West India and Wanderers, Athletics and Everett, Needham and Caribbean, Canton and Brookton.

Sept. 16—Everett and West India, Brookton and Athletics, Wanderers and Beverly, Caribbean and Canton.

Sept. 23—West India and Wanderers, Athletics and Everett, Needham and Caribbean, Canton and Brookton.

Sept. 30—Everett and West India, Brookton and Athletics, Wanderers and Beverly, Caribbean and Canton.

Oct. 7—West India and Wanderers, Athletics and Everett, Needham and Caribbean, Canton and Brookton.

Oct. 14—Everett and West India, Brookton and Athletics, Wanderers and Beverly, Caribbean and Canton.

Oct. 21—West India and Wanderers, Athletics and Everett, Needham and Caribbean, Canton and Brookton.

Oct. 28—Everett and West India, Brookton and Athletics, Wanderers and Beverly, Caribbean and Canton.

Nov. 4—West India and Wanderers, Athletics and Everett, Needham and Caribbean, Canton and Brookton.

Nov. 11—Everett and West India, Brookton and Athletics, Wanderers and Beverly, Caribbean and Canton.

Nov. 18—West India and Wanderers, Athletics and Everett, Needham and Caribbean, Canton and Brookton.

Nov. 25—Everett and West India, Brookton and Athletics, Wanderers and Beverly, Caribbean and Canton.

Dec. 2—West India and Wanderers, Athletics and Everett, Needham and Caribbean, Canton and Brookton.

Dec. 9—Everett and West India, Brookton and Athletics, Wanderers and Beverly, Caribbean and Canton.

Dec. 16—West India and Wanderers, Athletics and Everett, Needham and Caribbean, Canton and Brookton.

Dec. 23—Everett and West India, Brookton and Athletics, Wanderers and Beverly, Caribbean and Canton.

Dec. 30—West India and Wanderers, Athletics and Everett, Needham and Caribbean, Canton and Brookton.

Jan. 6—Everett and West India, Brookton and Athletics, Wanderers and Beverly, Caribbean and Canton.

Jan. 13—West India and Wanderers, Athletics and Everett, Needham and Caribbean, Canton and Brookton.

Jan. 20—Everett and West India, Brookton and Athletics, Wanderers and Beverly, Caribbean and Canton.

Jan. 27—West India and Wanderers, Athletics and Everett, Needham and Caribbean, Canton and Brookton.

Feb. 3—Everett and West India, Brookton and Athletics, Wanderers and Beverly, Caribbean and Canton.

Feb. 10—West India and Wanderers, Athletics and Everett, Needham and Caribbean, Canton and Brookton.

Feb. 17—Everett and West India, Brookton and Athletics, Wanderers and Beverly, Caribbean and Canton.

## COLLEGE WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS ARE WON BY PRINCETON

Capt. F. C. Wells of Tiger Team Defeats Nisson of Pennsylvania in One of Postponed Bouts.

## QUAKERS SECOND

PRINCETON, N. J.—Capt. F. C. Wells of the Princeton wrestling team defeated Nisson of Pennsylvania today in a postponed bout from Saturday's intercollegiate meet, giving Princeton the championship. The final scores were: Princeton 17, Pennsylvania 11, Columbia 11, Cornell 10. Goff of Cornell beat Heilman of Pennsylvania today in the unlimited class.

The meet was held in the Princeton gymnasium Saturday night and bouts were so closely contested and long drawn out that it had to be stopped at the hour of midnight. The scores stood at that time: Princeton, 13 points; Columbia, 11; Pennsylvania, 7, and Cornell, 5.

**FINAL BOUTS.**  
115 pounds—Pettymann, Princeton, gained the decision over Johnson, Cornell, in 30m.  
125 pounds—McAnis, Columbia, gained the decision over Matchett, Columbia, in 24m.

135 pounds—Caruthers, Columbia, threw Stewart, Pennsylvania, side chancery hold, in 2m 24s.

145 pounds—Frantz, Princeton, threw Melin, Pennsylvania, in 4m 15s, with a double arm roll.

158 pounds—A. T. Ormond, Princeton, threw Sabers, Columbia, with arm and crotch hold, in 6m 42s.

## M. A. C. TIES IOWA FOR LEAD IN SHOOT

WASHINGTON.—The Massachusetts Agricultural College and the University of Iowa teams lead the Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League with 10 victories each at the end of the tenth week. Columbia, Cornell and Washington State College each have seven victories and three defeats. The scores at the end of the week were:

Iowa defeated Cornell, 1877 to 1797; Massachusetts Agricultural defeated Missouri, 1878 to 1857; Minnesota defeated Arizona, 1730 to 1690; Dartmouth defeated Urdie, 1765 to 1737; North Georgia Agricultural defeated Princeton, 1707 to 1684; Washington State, New Hampshire College and Rhode Island State all won their matches by default against California, Louisiana State and Columbia, respectively.

## HARVARD TRACK TALK TONIGHT

A meeting of all candidates for the Harvard varsity and freshman track teams will be held in the Assembly room of the Union this evening. A general outline of the season will be given, the speakers being W. F. Garcelon '95, W. M. Rand '09, former captain of the track team, R. C. Foster '11 and Coach W. E. Quinn, who will speak on the field events.

## CORNELL SEVEN GET LETTERS

ITHACA, N. Y.—Every member of the Cornell hockey teams which won the intercollegiate championship has been awarded the varsity "C," an unusual honor for a minor sports team. The men who got the letter are Magner, Crawford, Vail, Evans, Schen, Vincent and Hais. The basket ball "C" has been awarded to four members of the team, Blumauer, Heath, Twaddell and Bennett. J. C. Strahan of New York has again been chosen manager of the football team.

## FROM THE FIELD OF SPORTS

University of Maine won its dual track meet with Colby Saturday by a score of 50 to 19.

The Lehigh University gymnastic team defeated Columbia Saturday 33½ points to 30½.

The Crescent Athletic Club soccer football team defeated Yale Saturday by a score of 4 to 1.

The Dartmouth freshmen won the fourth of the handicap track meets at Hanover Saturday with 44 points.

Ursinus sprang a surprise in college baseball circles Saturday by defeating Princeton in the first game on the Tigers schedule by a score of 2 to 1.

New Haven won the National Roller Polo League championship for 1911 Saturday with 74 victories and 64 defeats. Providence and Pawtucket were tied for second with 69 victories and 60 defeats.

It is announced that Miss May Sutton, twice champion woman tennis player of the world, will accompany W. A. Larned, American champion, M. E. McLaughlin, T. C. Bundy and M. H. Long on their trip to England this summer to play in the English championships at Wimbledon.

Cornell played a 1 to 1 tie with Colby in the Intercollegiate Soccer Football League Saturday. It was the first time in three years that Columbia had been held to a tie, and Columbia's one goal was scored for her by a Cornell player by mistake.

The Princeton varsity gymnastic team has selected T. F. Clark '12 of Philadelphia, Pa., as captain of next year's team.

## BOSTON AMERICANS ON WAY BACK EAST FROM CALIFORNIA

Regulars Play at Yuma Today, While Seconds Meet Nevada University at Reno—The Itinerary.

## BATTING AVERAGES

Both divisions of the Boston American league baseball club have now left California and are on the return trip to Boston for the opening of the league season April 12. Today the tour across the country with frequent exhibition games begins with the regulars playing at Yuma, Ariz., and the second squad at Reno, Nev.

Manager Donovan is traveling with the regulars over the southern route while Carrigan is in charge of the second team, which is taking the northern route. The two squads will meet in Chicago on April 10. The exhibition schedule of the two squads is as follows:

**SOUTHERN DIVISION.**  
March 27, Yuma, Ariz.; 28, El Paso, Tex.; 29, Abilene, Tex.; 30, Fort Worth, Tex.; 31, Dallas, Tex.

April 1, Oklahoma City, Okla.; 2-3, Wichita, Kan.; 4-5, Topeka, Kan.; 6-7, St. Joseph, Mo.; 8-9, Kansas City, Mo.

**NORTHERN DIVISION.**  
March 27, Reno, University of Nevada; 28, Ogden, Utah; 29, Salt Lake City, Utah; 30, open; 31, Pueblo, Col.

April 1-2-3, Denver, Col.; 4-5, Lincoln, Neb.; 6-7, Sioux City, Ia.; 8-9, Omaha, Neb.

The question of a man for third base, together with that of finding a suitable occupation for the first, is now receiving attention.

At the present time there are five promising candidates to fill the position of Harry Lord. These men are Purcell, Nebinger, Engle, Priepke and Janvrin.

While Purcell seems to be the favorite because of his greater major league experience in that position, it is by no means certain that he will be Manager Donovan's final choice. The work of Nebinger and Priepke has called attention to the fact that there are two brilliant ball players among the recruits, and two that can hit the ball.

With the first base and third base situations on his hands, Manager Donovan certainly has two serious problems to solve.

Ten men appear on the roster of batting in the California games, who are over the 300 mark, the number including Wagner, Engle, Kleinow, Lewis and Speaker, which is some criterion of what may be expected of the standbys the coming season. Hooper and Carrigan are just below the mark.

Of the new talent, Mahoney is best, being the real leader of the two squads, with a total of 375, while Yerkes, the recruit infielder, and Riggert, the outfielder, are giving the veterans a crowding for hitting honors. The hitting of Perry, who has shown his major league rank as a fielder, is noteworthy on account of its consistency.

There are few games in which Perry has been used from which he has not secured a hit or two.

## RETAIN TWENTY FOR 1914 NINE

As a result of the third cut in the Harvard freshman baseball squad this season just made 20 men are retained. They are: Avery, Blackman, Bettie, Bliss, Carron, Chatfield, Curtis, Faulkner, Griffiths, Harvey, Hoops, Hyde, Magwood, Milholland, Perkins, Randall, Sagar, Reynolds, Williams and Wingate.

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## RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

One day lately a man disturbed a very pleasant party that we were enjoying after rounds—the chief feature of the prevailing conversation being the special dodges that each of us had for driving the tremendously long balls that we did drive sometimes—by bursting upon us excitedly with the information that he had won his match, the bye, the bye-bye, and the bye-bye-bye. Writes Henry Leach in the London Spectator. This is a feat of golf that is very little understood; and it is unfortunate that that is so, because it represents one of the very best and most legitimate feats, and is distinctly a thing for a golfer to remember with pride for all his days afterward, and for him to explain to his grandchildren when they are old enough to understand. It is a far finer thing than holding in one, and in many respects is better than winning a prize in a competition or even breaking the record of a course.

Now let us explain what has to be done to win the match, and the full complement of three byes of gradually diminishing length; because there is certainly not a golfer in a thousand who knows. If you ask any man what he would have to do to win the match and all the little matches possible afterward, it is pretty certain that he would say he would have to win every hole, which would be wrong; in fact, it is the beauty of this performance that it does allow of a very slight discount from absolute

perfection for minor and unavoidable accidents.

Now reckon out this match and bye business. To do the most possible in the way of beating an opponent in one round you may lose one hole only in that round and may have another, but the loss and the halving must both be done somewhere in the first 11 holes. All the other holes in the first 11 and all of the last seven must be won. The exceptions and the stipulation concerning them may be a little puzzling until it is worked out from the beginning, when it is found that there cannot possibly be more than three successive byes—that is, the bye, the bye-bye and the bye-bye-bye.

If the hero wins his match in that dashing fashion, which is sometimes displayed once in a lifetime and is always remembered, by taking the first 10 holes and so winning 10 and eight, then he could not win the bye at five and three, the bye-bye at two and one, and the bye-bye-bye, to finish with, by the one remaining hole. You will then perceive that he could have done all this to just the same effect if he had only won the long match by eight and seven, which would have allowed of three halves, or a lost hole and two halves up to that point, for he could then have won the bye by four and three, and proceeded from there as in the former case. It would be interesting to know how many men there are alive, who in fair match play and not as the result of a put-up job have ever done this thing. Far fewer, I should imagine, than those who have holed in one. Many men have won a match in 10 and 8, but it often stops at that point, the loser having had enough of it, and feeling that his lunch would do him a power of good; while the hero is quite glad to have an opportunity of mentioning what has taken place to somebody else, so the byes are not played. Of course, if they were, it does not by any means follow that the hero would continue his winning sequence.

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## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

## Today's Army Orders.

First Lieut. T. C. Musgrave, seventh infantry, detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Mississippi, Aug. 1.

Lieut. Col. W. S. Penrose, ordnance department, to Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia, on official business pertaining to the method of stock accounting.

Capt. B. T. Simmons, general staff; Capt. H. L. Laubach, general staff; Capt. G. H. Jamerson, Capt. H. N. Coats, third-growth cavalry, will make annual inspection of the military departments of educational institutions.

Second Lieut. E. F. Riggs, eighth infantry, to Fort Riley, Kan., sixth field artillery, for duty until further orders. The following promotions are announced in the C. A. S.: A. Hamilton, J. C. Gilmore, Jr., J. L. Knowlton, from captain to major, effective March 3.

The following assignments of officers of cavalry: Maj. G. O. Cress to tenth cavalry; J. B. Hughes to first cavalry; R. A. Brown to fourth cavalry; W. A. Holbrook to eighth cavalry; L. M. Koehler to fourth cavalry; R. E. D. Michie to ninth cavalry. Captains: J. S. Fair to fourth cavalry; R. J. Reahy to fourth cavalry; S. Coleman to fourth cavalry; W. F. Herringshaw to fifth cavalry. First lieutenants: T. A. Rothwell to ninth cavalry; T. E. Cathrow to second cavalry; E. R. McCabe to eighth cavalry; J. B. Henry, Jr., to thirteenth cavalry.

Following assignments of field artillery: Lieut. Col. E. A. Miller to fifth field artillery; Maj. W. J. Snow to fifth field artillery; Capt. J. F. Barnes to fifth field artillery; First Lieut. J. G. Tyndall to second field artillery.

Second Lieut. H. L. Simpson, third infantry, from Hot Springs, Ark., to Manila.

Following officers, C. A. C., will report to Maj. F. P. Reynolds, medical corps, examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., on April 3: First Lieuts. V. K. Wilson, J. R. Terrell, M. H. Andrus, O. Hope, C. E. T. Dull, O. C. Collins, F. H. Smith and G. W. Coe; Second Lieuts. S. H. Tilgman, H. T. Clark, K. D. Lemmon, T. O. Humphreys, E. F. Barlow, C. T. Richardson, N. M. Beardslee, F. G. Delano, P. S. Gage, W. C. Koenig, J. F. Thomas, H. H. Acheson, F. A. Bnell, L. H. Call and C. A. Eaton.

Following officers, C. A. C., will report to president of examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., April 3, for examination for promotion: Capt. B. C. Gilbert, L. S. Miller, M. C. Buckley, F. E. Johnston, E. D. Pearce, B. M. Woehler, R. L. Carmichael and H. E. Cline; First Lieuts. C. E. Wiggins, C. B. Ross, R. H. Jordan, S. C. Cardwell, E. B. Taylor, G. B. Hanna, F. George, C. E. Wheatley, E. Briscoe, W. H. Carpenter and J. E. Munroe.

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. C. J. Bailey, president examining board at Galveston, on April 3, for examination for promotion: Capt. R. S. Alamy and A. B. Moses; First Lieuts. W. E. Dosemberg, B. Taylor, A. J. Cooper, W. C. Baker, G. H. Haver, Jr., R. L. McKenney, W. Paterson and L. C. Crawford; Second Lieuts. W. K. Bell, A. G. Campbell, J. T. Rowe, M. S. Keene, G. B. Lawson, L. T. Laker, O. H. Schrafer, W. R. Nichols, P. H. Herman, W. S. Fulton, D. M. Ashridge, H. E. Muller, E. E. Bennett, H. R. Oldfield, W. C. Whitaker, J. A. Brice, J. L. Dunsworth, H. H. Malvern, J. E. L. Kelly, T. Hughes, F. A. Mountford, F. L. Perigo, F. Hanna, T. M. Chase and W. Shiplan.

Capt. L. Parsons, ninth cavalry, detailed for service in quartermaster's department, vice Capt. J. S. Wynn, and assigned to ninth cavalry.

First Lieutenant R. H. Heterick, medical corps reserve, relieved at army medical school and will proceed to Ft. Brady, Mich., for duty.

Capt. W. M. Cruikshank, signal corps, relieved for detail.

Lieut. Col. D. J. Rumbough transferred from first to sixth field artillery and will proceed to Ft. Riley, Kan.

Capt. H. M. Stanford, signal corps, will join company E, signal corps, at Yuma, Ari.

The resignation of First Lieutenant M. N. Bundesen, medical reserve corps, accepted.

First Lieutenant H. L. Martin, C. A. C., will report to president examining

board at Ft. Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion.

**Navy Orders.**

Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Hussey, to duty naval war college, Newport, R. I.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Dayton, detached from duty connection the San Marcos; to duty connection general board.

Lieut. C. B. Train, detached from duty in command of the Sylph, to duty River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., connection fitting out the Walke and duty in command when placed in commission.

Ensign W. W. Bradley, Jr., to duty on board the Hancock.

Gunner G. C. Smith, detached from duty on board the Independence; to duty on board the Pennsylvania.

**Movements of Naval Vessels.**

Arrive, Drayton at navy yard, New York; Leonidas, Pentucket, Terry and Hannibal at Norfolk; McCall at Newport News; Prometheus at San Diego; Hopkins, Truxtun, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, Lawrence, Davis, Fox, Goldsboro and Rawson at San Pedro.

Sailed, Sterrett, from Norfolk for New York; Helena from Stakwan for Shanghai.

## WORLD OF MUSIC

## THE OPERA.

Successful opera is only a question of expensive tenors. If you want to make your opera house the subject of a week's conversation at the tea rooms, just give a Clement matinee; if you want to put a lyric leaven into the aftertalk of a week's business deals in the city, give a popular Constantino night.

And why is a great tenor so important? Because without him the efforts of the soprano are thrown away.

He is really, then, only a foil for the prima donna?

Yes; for opera is not opera without a heroine; it is "Otello," "Mefistofele," "The Ties of Desire." It is dialogue in your club window, a night ride in a temper, a walk along your hill road in March. Engrossing the dialogue, stimulating to the imagination the ride, brightening to the fancy the walk—the Baldwin tree, you know, is taking up the sap which will flavor October for you; but theatrical causality for all that; music drama with the prime element of soprano forced into the background.

Successful opera implies good tenor singing, but not tenor singing exclusively, nor even tenor singing in preponderance. We have Boito to thank for elaborate Italian proof of this proposition, Frederick Converse for corollary American proof. Heroineless opera: we know what it is after two years of lyric theater in Boston. We have become acquainted with Desdemona, Marguerite, Helen of Troy and Naoia—she is Iolan's wife, you remember—and while we have found them interesting enough characters in themselves, we have had to regret their remoteness from the central, actuating forces of the drama. Music will make many a concession to the other arts with which it is associated in opera, but it will not allow its most characteristic contribution to be put second to anything. It protests against subordination or the treble voice.

Why are Massenet and Puccini the operatic leaders of the day? Simply because they compose their music with reference to a heroine. The French composer builds his lyric structure on the career of a Manon, a Charlotte or a Thais; the Italian composer, on the destinies of any well established female character in novel or drama, now a living in the Paris Latin quarter, now one living in a Japanese port where American ships call, now one dwelling in the Rocky mountain gold diggings. Noble heroines, some of them; ignoble, others of them.

Melba sings her Mimi for you, Mary Garden her Manon. The performance refreshes you, because of its movement; the artist charms you because of her fearless attack on the difficulties of her art and because of her sweeping victory over these difficulties. But what of the ethics of the situation? You pay no attention, you answer, to the story. The ethical question does not come in. Opera makers must have subjects that admit development of character, striking situation, orchestral and vocal emotionalization. Now on a fine night there appears on your costly stage a figure of a different mold; there appears the Minnie picture, an American creation, transmuted from spoken to sung melodrama, given vivid scenic and instrumental heightening—and you can read the story to your conscience.

Welcome Puccini to America, what time our native composers are groping for means to express themselves in opera. Welcome Puccini, who comes teaching us that a heroine after our own national heart can uphold herself in the lyric world as well as the type we have heretofore had to accept as the only possibility.

Close our brilliant subscription season at the opera house with "Manon," and give us Miss Garden's and Mr. Clement's matchless exemplifications of French opera comique acting. (Please note, Mr. Stage-carpenter, that a true artist, a picture singer, like Miss Garden, does not need your comfortably green bank of moss to lounge on when she sings her awan song. Ask them to let her come offener next year that you may learn how to blend your scenic effects with the principal action.) Close our popular Saturday night season with Puccini's "Girl," and let Mme. Melis, in the golden right of her Minnie interpretation, be the heroine of the year.

**DEDICATE CHURCH AT SAGAMORE.** SAGAMORE, Mass.—The dedicatory exercises of the \$25,000 Swift Memorial M. E. church were held here Sunday and were largely attended.

## BOOKS SENT US FOR REVIEW

"THE CONTRASTS SERIES." By Gardner Teal. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Company.

A young American poet, newly rich, possesses himself of a hillside villa in the island of Capri and proceeds to spend his days in sweet idleness preparatory to some work projected. But though his idle hands cannot be said to get into mischief, he finds something else to do besides delighting in the charming scenery and the comforts of his lot. For the contrasts series is soon occupying a prominent place in his meditations, and the presence on the island of an extremely amusing German baron becomes more and more undesirable. Nothing in the baron's part in the play becomes him like the leaving of it, and with his brave exit the tale becomes an Italian idyl.

There is considerable humor of the quizzical, ironical sort, many dainty turns and touches, and a pleasant revelation of manly and womanly worth. The story is all in the light, not a villain within its borders. There is enough good art in the writing to make it all seem very real, as if one had been spending a half-hour among jasmine flowers and roses under the soft Italian sky.

"CHINA'S STORY. IN MYTH, LEGEND, ART, ANNALES." By William Elliot Griffis. Boston and New York: Houghton-Mifflin Company.

Turning to "America in the East," Dr. Griffis' book of 12 years ago, we find in a chapter headed "The Causes of Chinese Decay" these words:

"What the Chinese need is life, vision. It is because their sages and mandarins say 'We see' while yet they are blind that they cannot even now realize their danger. The people have no hope and are liable to be conquered by the foreigner and lose their country." The dissimilarity between that utterance and the final chapter of the present book, optimistic and forward-looking as it is, would be startling were it not that in the preceding chapters Dr. Griffis has led up to the altered views expressed by scrupulous and comprehensive study of the past and the recent development of the empire. He has never written so hopefully of China as he does here, and he makes it plain that there is substantial ground for his hope. Without entering at length upon the intricate history of the hoary nation that today contains one fourth of the human family within its 4½ million square miles, his intimate acquaintance with its annals, its art and its literature weaves a rich background for the story of the Chinese people, which is told with much discrimination and sympathy. Indeed, the essentially fraternal feeling manifested throughout—the tacit assumption that all men are brothers and that all are ready to act upon that truth is a choice distinguishing trait of the book. The "story" is not based upon what others have written of China, but upon the record that China has made of herself, in her language, her legends, her sculpture and painting and her written annals.

Beginning with "Primeval China" the author shows the oldest living nation inventing and originating long before the races now dominant had any existence save as wandering savage tribes. A comparison, "Oriental and Occidental Civilization" follows. Other chapters take up the evolution of government, the feudal times and the reign of the dynasty that unified China. The perplexing dynasties are sorted out and set in clear order. In "Old Dogmas Blown to Atom," the author having brought his reader down to our own time, begins to unfold the story of China's wonderful arousal within the past decade. The causes lying at the root of the Boxer riots have never been more fairly stated, and with a brief resume of the Russo-Japanese war and its results to China, the bugle call of progress and reform sounds high and clear in the striking chapter on "Awakened China."

Dr. Griffis sees that the keynote to the great change lies in the awakened integrity of the nation. It is a new exemplification of the ancient Scripture, "Righteousness exalteth a nation," written probably in the time of the Chow dynasty, founded by Wu Wang, who ushered in the feudal system. The rate of progress since 1895, when an imperial proclamation declared that "henceforth the truth will be supported by the state," has been as rapid as the apathy of former centuries had been profound. A significant token that the people are now considered and are to have increasing power is the permission of Chinamen to cut off their queues, a concession dating from Jan. 20, 1891.

In comparing the two civilizations—the eastern and western—Dr. Griffis says: "Chinese human nature, in its depths is exactly like human nature everywhere—including our own variety. Mythology, poetry, literature, and all the old and pre-ancient products of mind show this, as well as do the responses of the Chinese mind to new visions and no climate, time or space, and outgrowths all pained and labels. All this argues favorably for a reformed China; and he closes his book with these pregnant words: "Those who understand the Chinese heart and have sincere sympathy—the key to interpretation—will make the best conquest of China. Of no nation or people can it be said more truly than of those who strive to gain victory over the Chinese, 'Who overcomes by force.'"

Hath overcome but half his foe." China will in the long run wear out and overcome every conqueror that tries to conquer her by force." Thousands of readers will feel grateful for this thought-provoking and forceful work.

"THROUGH LANDS OF YESTERDAY." By Charles H. Curran. Boston: Chapple Publishing Company, Limited.

Two boys accompany the professor uncle of one of them upon a trip to the

east, to investigate some recently exhumed antiquities. They fall in with a party of two mothers and a father with their respective daughters, bent on a pleasure trip.

The lines of travel of the two parties meet and part, but increasingly intertwine, with the off-related result of mutual interest deepening into attachment. That is the romance of the book. Otherwise the volume contains many good descriptions and explanations. These, the professor, who appears to be filled to the brim with knowledge, imparts at appropriate points and times. If his style is somewhat too hortatory to be natural, his information is solid and the combined parties find it interesting. Their itinerary lies through Egypt, Turkey, Palestine, the islands of the Mediterranean and Italy. They see all the historical and legendary sights, and some of the art. The book is well illustrated.

"THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE. THE CHILDREN'S EXERCISES." Edited by Arthur Mee, Temple Chambers, London, and Holland Thompson, of the College of the City of New York. Vols. I, II, III. New York: The Grosset Society, London: The Educational Book Company.

The joint project of English and American editors, "The Book of Knowledge" is intended for and will reach the young wherever the English language is spoken. The artaas are really written, as "The Purpose of the Book" says, in the words the children know. In this respect the general style is admirable and remarkably uniform. There is no bondage to short words, but the phrases are the plain ones of current speech, the constructions are simple and the tone pleasingly natural.

The contents are not distributed alphabetically, but in certain fixed divisions that run through all the volumes alike. Each article is complete in itself, but the subject may be continued, on a stated page, from one book to another. For instance, the "Book of the Earth," followed through the books in order, would make a most instructive course in physical geography and astronomy. In the first volume, the "Book of the United States" begins with a history of the land before the white men came, includes as it proceeds many beautiful pictures of the natural wonders of the country, and later tells how we got our colonial possessions. In the "Book of Familiar Things" the story of the clock begins with the candles of Alfred the Great, marked to show the passing of time, and comes down to Big Ben of Westminster. Next, in the same volume, but in the "Book of All Countries," is "India, the Pearl of the East," with a picture map and illustrations including the Taj Mahal.

The elder people may find cause of gratitude in the "Book of Wonder." When the children ask how a fly can walk on the ceiling, why the kettle sings, where the winds begin, whether our eyes deceive us, the encyclopedia is prepared with an answer.

In the "Book of Nature" are some excellent articles on plants and animals. The "Book of Men and Women" tells about musicians, artists, writers, architects, railroad and bridge builders, admirals, astronomers, great thinkers, naval heroes, and many others.

The "Book of Golden Deeds" is bright with such names as Dams and Pythias, Telemachus of the Coliseum, Father Damien, Margaret Roper, Elizabeth Fry, Grace Darling, and of boys and girls who have done brave and loving deeds.

Under the heading "Famous Books" the child will learn about the Iliad, the Aeneid, the "Faerie Queene" and "Pillgrim's Progress," Shakespeare's plays and the standard novels.

These stories are, as a rule, well retold, with something still to be desired in the case of a few of the plays. Sinbad, Cinderella, Penelope, the lovers on the willow pattern plate, and Peter Pan, with their several contemporaries, through the pages of the "Book of Stories"; while in the "Book of Poetry" all the simpler poems that have become part of our English and American literature will be found waiting for the poetry-loving child, or for the mother looking for something to read to the children. The "Book of All Countries" affords glimpses at the history, geography and achievement in every direction of all the chief countries of the world. The section "Things to Do and Make" furnishes employment for active fingers during many hours of unconscious manual discipline. There is also a department of stories, poems, and easy lessons for the very little folk.

The vast body of material has evidently been prepared with the utmost attention to the child's needs and wishes and with a due sense of his protection. There appears to be no objectionable page, and no prosy one.

There are to be 24 volumes, and the publishers guarantee the quality of the remaining 12 to be fully equal to those under notice.

A work like this read gradually and continuously would bring the girl and boy in their early teens in touch with the best thought and character expression of the past, inform their youthful imaginations with valorous and saintly deeds, and place them in possession of

what has been accomplished in all phases of modern discovery and invention. It would be long before the fresh reading would be exhausted, and meantime, as well as afterward, the books would stand ready to give instant service as reference works.

The full page illustrations are chiefly from famous paintings, and are well selected, while many good sketches and explanatory cuts accompany the text. The sample of the comprehensive index to be contained in the last volume, while showing a good plan, except that it would seem important to have the volume designated, indicates a need for revision to avoid inaccurate references.

"THE VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE OF YOUTH." By Meyer Bloomfield. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Company.

Vocational guidance is a new phrase that has been heard in the last few months and is destined to be heard with increasing frequency. What it means, how it came to be thought of, what it stands for, and how it should be pursued, are clearly set forth in a book, "The Vocational Guidance of Youth," by Meyer Bloomfield, director of the vocational bureau of Boston and lecturer on vocational guidance at Harvard University summer school. "Closer contact with the life of the struggling, and revelations of their capacity for better vocational purposes than many now serve strengthen the conviction that the field of employment in even its humblest aspect will not long remain untouched by the reconstructive hand of our generation," are his hopeful words after reviewing what has been accomplished in a few short months by the bureau of which he is head.

The book is a wholly practical one, bound to be of value to whomever is actively interested in this important subject of leading children into a life-work for which they are in all ways best fitted. He sees clearly the difficulties into which an over-zeal will carry the one who undertakes to direct, and by pointing them out he hopes to prevent the commission of errors. He urges thorough and efficient organized work for vocational guidance in all communities, cautions allowing the system to become a mere employment agency, gives ideas for the successful conduct for such work and facts upon which these are based.

In the words of Prof. Paul H. Hanus of Harvard University, who writes the introduction, such a system does not mean prescribing a vocation but it does mean bringing to bear on the choice of a vocation organized information and organized common sense.

"THE EARNING POWER OF RAILROADS." Edited by Floyd W. Mundy. 1911 edition. New York: Moody's Magazine Book Department.

To the investor who occasionally is obliged to look into the merits of railroad securities with careful scrutiny "The Earning Power of Railroads," 1911 edition, is of especial value. This book is now in its tenth edition. Containing as it does the most important information regarding 150 of the principal railway systems of the United States, Canada and Mexico it is a book of much interest. In addition to a close analysis of the properties reviewed the writer sets forth in a readable way much that is necessary for the average layman to learn in respect to railway operations. For example he explains in detail what items are included under operating expenses prescribed by the rules of the interstate commerce commission, and in short describes much in respect to the railway business that will make it easy for any one to understand a report when issued. It is not a large book—less than 500 pages—but very comprehensive.

**MISS LONGYEAR WEDS LIEUT. PAUL.**

Miss Helen McGraw Longyear, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Longyear of Brookline, and Carroll Paul, an assistant engineer in the navy with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, and only son of Prof. and Mrs. H. M. Paul of the Annapolis Naval Academy, were quietly married Saturday at the Longyear home, the Terrace, on Fisher hill. The Rev. D. P. Gifford of Brookline officiated. Lieut. Paul is stationed at the bureau of yards and docks.

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## NEWS BRIEFS

## SENATOR OWEN AT JERSEY CITY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Senator Owen of Oklahoma, in addressing the People's Institute here Sunday, reviewed the growth and strength of what are termed the monopolies and special interests. As the remedy he advocated the initiative, referendum and recall system.

## CARNEGIE TRUST WITNESS.

NEW YORK—Liston I. Lewis, a director of the Carnegie Trust Company will appear before the grand jury today to tell of the transactions which brought about the indictment of William J. Cummins and which, it is understood, will result in the indictment of another official.

## HALTS ANTI-JAPANESE BILLS.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—A message from President Taft to Governor Johnson has halted anti-Japanese legislation and it is said there will be no action on the bill to prohibit Japanese aliens from owning land in this state.

## PRESENTS STATUE OF JOAN OF ARC.

A statue of Joan of Arc will be unveiled this afternoon in the Capen school at East Sixth and I streets, South Boston. Miss Laura J. Gerry taught school in South Boston 32 years. She left a sum of money to place some memorial in this school, and a committee selected this statue of Joan of Arc.

## NEW SOLOIST FOR SECOND CHURCH.

Miss Stella M. Crane of the class of 1910 at the New England Conservatory of Music, has been chosen soprano soloist at the Second church (Unitarian) in Copley square.

## TWO ASHMOOT WOMEN RESCUED.

Mrs. James A. Hart, wife of Representative James A. Hart and Miss Daisy M. Hart, his daughter, were rescued from a fire at Peabody square, Ashmont. The fire started in the cellar of the fish market, supposedly from a smoldering match and spread up into the Hart apartment.

The damage to the building and furnishings will be about \$800. The Hart family were careful for at the engine house.

## COLONIAL FAMILIES TO MEET.

The American Society of Colonial Families will meet at dinner Tuesday evening at Kingsley hall, Ford building, at 6 o'clock. Dean George Hodges of Cambridge will preside, and the speakers announced are E. O. Skelton, Mrs. Archibald McGregor and Samuel Abbott.

## NORTH WOBURN CHILDREN PERISH.

NORTH WOBURN, Mass.—Francis and Grace Weber, children of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Weber, 29 Winter street, perished Sunday when they broke through the ice at Cummings pond near the Wyman icehouse.

## CANADIAN MINERS TO STRIKE.

CALGARY, Alta.—The conference of mine owners and union men has been declared off and a strike will begin March 31. All Alberta and eastern British Columbia are included.

## SOCIALISTS PLAN FOR MEETING.

There will be a May day meeting in Tremont Temple May 1 under the auspices of the Socialist party. Among the speakers will be Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee and Robert Hunter of Connecticut.

## AT RAILWAY TERMINALS.

The car department of the Boston & Maine has received from the Concord shops for local service a number of large-window parlor cars converted into coaches.

The Readville shops of the New Haven are overhauling the eastern district's eight-wheel passenger engines of the 1200 class for Providence and Newport service.

The Frank Daniels Opera Company arrived at South station over the New York Central from Cleveland early this morning on a special train.

For the Boston symphony orchestra, en route to Springfield and return today, the Boston & Albany will run a special train from South station at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The returning special will leave Springfield at 10:30 p. m.

## Directory of Leading Hotels

## ARIZONA

Prescott—Hotel Congress.

## BERMUDA

Hamilton—Victoria Lodge.

## CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles—Hotel Lankershim.

San Francisco—Hotel Normandie.

San Francisco—Hotel St. Francis.

## COLORADO

Denver—St. James Hotel.

## IDAHO

Boise—The Owyhee.

## ILLINOIS

Chicago—Grand Pacific Hotel.

## LOUISIANA

New Orleans—The St. Charles.

## MAINE

Portland—Hotel Falmouth.

## MICHIGAN

Grand Rapids—The Herkimer Hotel.



## PAVING THE WAY FOR PEACE

What Texas Has Done to Prepare for Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.

In view of the interest and significance of the American tour of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, to all who are following the cause of world peace, The Christian Science Monitor has arranged to offer to its readers brief reviews of the peace movement in the various sections where the baron will be a visitor. Today's paper deals with the work in Texas.

It has fallen to Texas, to be the camping ground for a large part of the United States army, but the people of the Lone Star state, while interested in the military activities, are nevertheless firm believers in arbitration as a means for settling international differences.

The presence of the troops, in fact, seems to have caused many who heretofore have been indifferent to investigate more closely the arguments of the peace advocates. President Taft's proposal for Great Britain to join in an unrestricted arbitration alliance, together with Baron d'Estournelles' tour of the country, have aroused an interest which means that this southern state has entered into the work with enthusiasm.

Texas has the distinction, from a peace point of view, of being the first state in the Union to hold a state peace congress. In 1907, one year before the important conference of Pennsylvania took place in Philadelphia, the Texas peace congress was held in Waco. This congress was in reality the outgrowth of one man's untiring energy.

Dr. S. P. Brooks, president of Baylor University at Waco, in 1907 attended the New York peace congress, because individually, he had been interested and wanted to know what kind of people attended peace congresses. He returned to his home firm in his belief that he had found a mission. Without a moment's delay he sent out invitations for a state congress on peace. The congress was held in November of that year, and some of the most noted persons in the commonwealth attended.

The Texas State Peace Society was organized as a result of the congress. Dr. Brooks is president and J. K. Strecker is the secretary. Baron d'Estournelles included Baylor University in his itinerary because he had received an urgent invitation, and also because the noted parliamentarian was convinced that the South offered one of the finest fields for peace propaganda work.

Since it is understood that a number of other southern states are now contemplating organization of peace advocates on a more pretentious scale than has prevailed, the Texas model will probably be considered as serviceable to most. For this reason it is not without interest to glance at the preliminary work which was done by the Texans devoted to the movement.

It was decided to make the congress a state affair in every way. All the speakers, except Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, of the American Peace Society, were natives of the state. The congress occupied three days and the university suspended its regular activities to give faculty and students opportunities to attend all the sessions. While it was a Texas affair, however, there were many people present from other southern states.

One of the conspicuous addresses was delivered by N. M. Washer, president of the Business Men's Club of San Antonio. He spoke on "The relations of peace to industry." With the American soldiers quartered around San Antonio, but without minimizing the importance of the military movements, it seems nevertheless interesting to hear what a citizen of that locality had to say about the peace issue a few years ago. Mr. Washer spoke as follows:

"In full sympathy with the seemingly general demand for universal peace that comes at this time from every civilized center of our extensive globe, a demand pregnant in its consummation with wonderful possibilities, that shall confirm both Scriptural forecasting and human apprehending, beginning with the foretold day when 'The sword shall be beaten into the ploughshare,' and concluding with the soldier's prophetic word, 'Let us have peace.' I say, imbued with these sentiments and actuated by these hopes, I am a willing participant today in the first Texas assemblage which shall declare its sympathetic accord with the doctrine, the fulfillment of which is so anxiously awaited, so much to be desired, the humane doctrine of universal peace.

"Peace is a fertile field in which the seed of industry takes deep root and from whose stocks are gathered the sheaves of commercial life and human happiness. The cause of peace is the sure promoter of industry; not the industry of a moment or an hour, but the substantial industry which brings with

it international contentment; the road to national success lies across this field of honest endeavor."

This expression of what peace means to a Texan is not the haphazard utterance of a dreamer, but the plain words of a hard-headed business man. Another important speech was that of W. H. Atwell, the United States district attorney at Dallas. Mr. Atwell discussed peace from the standpoint of armaments. He argued that the question of national armament should be settled by civilians instead of by soldiers and sailors. He believed that pride is at the root of nearly all wars. Mr. Atwell considered arbitration an educational issue and something which it was the duty of the pulpit, the press and the school to inculcate.

Not quite four years following the Texas peace congress the people of the state seem to realize that with their remarkable growth in prosperity something should be done to conserve the prosperity. The population of Texas is one of the most cosmopolitan in this country. Farmers and mechanics and business men have come there from every part of the Union. All are working for their commonwealth.

Dr. Brooks, who is a graduate of Yale, entered into the peace movement with a clear perception of what it means. He has had the cooperation of the State Federation of Women's Clubs which, coincidentally with the peace congress, was holding its conference at the university. Among those in other cities who have been active in the congress are Clarence Osley, editor of the Fort Worth Record; Congressman George F. Burgess, Dr. P. G. Sears, rector of Christ's Church, Houston, and Rev. J. M. Kirwin of Galveston.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the relations of the United States and Japan.

WASHINGTON STAR.—The Hobsons here and abroad are constantly citing the story of Russia and Japan as a warning to us. But what similarity is there between the relations, and the reasons for them, that had existed for some time between Russia and Japan and those that now exist between Japan and America? Japan is making no complaint—has none to make—against us for failure to keep promises. We are not in default with her, nor she with us, about anything. We are both seeking more trade, and in that way are rivals, but that is all.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.—The truth is that most of the anti-Japanese stuff is sheer nonsense, like the military speculation that is joined with it. Americans should discourage the propaganda in common decency toward a kindly and progressive people and a government that comports itself with notable wisdom and discretion.

CLEVELAND LEADER.—No nation, however formidable, can afford to be looked upon with doubt and unfriendliness by half the world. . . . For this reason, if for no other, the Japanese government is likely to be careful not to give offense to any important power if it can be avoided without too great a sacrifice of Japanese plans and ambitions.

## BISHOP SPRENG ALLOTS CHURCHES IN NEW ENGLAND

LYNN, Mass.—Appointments by Bishop Samuel P. Spreng, D.D., of Cleveland, O., were the chief features of the closing session of the sixteenth annual convention of the New England conference of the Evangelical Association in the South Street M. E. church Sunday evening.

The full list of appointments is as follows: Cambridge, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hopkins; Somerville, the Rev. D. W. Stafford; Everett, the Rev. L. H. Merrill; Stoneham, the Rev. George Davies; Revere, the Rev. C. E. Wiley; Lynn, the Rev. J. P. Irving; Lowell, the Rev. C. E. Doty; Kingfield, J. P. Taylor; Salem, W. W. Laite; Montpelier, Vt., the Rev. G. H. Taylor; Roxbury, the Rev. C. W. Locke; Pawtucket, the Rev. E. H. Post; New Bedford, the Rev. H. S. Shuman; Westport, the Rev. A. J. Harvill; Bridgeport, L. W. Malcolm; St. Johns, N. F., the Rev. Thomas Laite.

## BAY STATE TOWN THIRD IN POSTAL BANK DEPOSITORS

NORWOOD, Mass.—Although rated as twelfth in the amount of deposits in the preliminary report recently made public, Norwood ranks third in the number of depositors, according to advices just received by Postmaster Fales from the postoffice department at Washington. The Leadville (Col.) office is first, with 362 depositors up to Feb. 28; Anaconda, Mont., second, with 256; Norwood third with 197. But while Leadville has 13,500 inhabitants, Norwood has only 8016.

## BOAT BUILDERS CONSTRUCT CRAFT FOR GIRLS' COLLEGE



Interior of Davy Company's shop on Hayes street, Cambridge, showing progress on eight-oared barge to be used by Wellesley students on Lake Waban.

## JUDGES START UPON WORK OF AWARDED FLOWER SHOW PRIZES

Judges today began their work of awarding prizes at the national flower show.

W. A. Manda of Summit, N. J., received 12 firsts and eight seconds for his large display of orchids. Mr. Manda sent five carloads of plants to the show.

Other prize winners were: Dr. C. G. Weld, Brookline, two firsts for orchids, three firsts for hyacinths, first for cyclamen.

Mrs. C. B. Newbold, Philadelphia, first for azaleas, first for primula.

Mrs. John L. Gardner, firsts for chrysanthemum, phyllostachy, cineraria.

Thomas Roland, Marblehead, three firsts for baby ramblers, two firsts for hydrangeas, first for geranium.

A. W. Preston, Swampscott, three firsts for hyacinths, three firsts for narcissus, two firsts for tulips.

William Patterson, six firsts for narcissus, four firsts for tulips.

Norris Comley conservatories, Lexington, first for pansies.

Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J., firsts for palms and best display of bay trees.

P. A. Widener, Ojnton Park, Pa., firsts for American Beauty roses, carnations and primulas.

John Wamamaker conservatory, Philadelphia, firsts for orchids, rare plants and cyclamen.

William Sims, Cliftondale, two firsts for violets.

Mrs. H. F. Durant, Wellesley, two firsts for flowering plants.

Raimbault & Bruzed, Buena, N. J., first for lilies.

William Nicholson, Framingham, first for magnolias.

Pierce brothers, Waltham, three firsts for azaleas, first for forced shrubs.

F. R. Pierson, Tarrytown, N. Y., six firsts for ferns.

E. B. Dane, Brookline, two firsts for orchids.

The show is at its finest today and there is a very large attendance both of flower-lovers generally and horticulturists from all over the United States and from Canada.

At 8 o'clock this evening will come the opening session of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists and sessions of the American Rose Society.

All the exhibits are in place today and everything is at its best. The entire Mechanics building is a colorful and fragrant garden.

## MUSICAL ART CONCERT.

Mrs. Alice Siever Pulsifer and Mrs. Jean Trith Forbes were the solo singers at the seventh Musical Art morning in Chickering hall today: Miss Florence Larrabee played two solo piano numbers; Miss Ruth Leighton played pieces for the violin. The chorus of the club sang new music of Mr. Chadwick's and a work by E. B. Hill. The choral conductor was Mr. Chalmers. The next concert is on April 10, when Miss Virginia Stickey, cellist, will appear.

## A LIBERAL OFFER.

The folks down in Maine say, "Twil vex us If Canada tries to annex us." But if asked our opinion, We'd say the dominion Is welcome to Maine and to Texas.

—Springfield Union.

## BUSY EXPLAINING.

"Has that man done anything worth mentioning in Congress?"

"Not yet," replied the loyal constituent. "He hasn't had a chance. He is still explaining how he 'got there.'—Washington Star.

## WELLESLEY CREW'S EIGHT-OARED BARGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

One of the most interesting of the 30 or more boats now under construction for college racing in the Davy Company's boat factory on Hayes street in Cambridge is an eight-oar barge for the use of the Wellesley College girls.

The barge is larger and wider than the barges used by the college men, being 33 inches wide and 46 feet long, weighing 375 pounds as against 450 pounds for the men's.

The young women are up-to-date in so far as other features of their boat are concerned. It has the outriggers, rolling seats, shifting shoes, adjustable stretchers and other appurtenances, being in every respect fitted for the greatest speed with the greatest safety. It is practically finished and will be delivered at the college by April 1.

An eight-oar shell for Yale is nearing completion and one for the University of Pennsylvania is well under way. Other shells are for the Middlesex school and St. Paul's school of Concord, N. H., the Union Boat Club of this city and the Detroit Boat Club.

This year it is understood that one of the Harvard shells will be made by the Davy Company.

N. S. Smith of 8 Upland road, Cambridge, has built a number of motor boats which are in operation in and about Boston waters.

## Head of National Flower Association Which Is Conducting Boston Show

George Asmus.

George Asmus.

George Asmus.

George Asmus.

George Asmus.

George Asmus.

George Asmus.

George Asmus.

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George Asmus.

## REVISE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TRIP TO EUROPE

A revision of the itinerary planned for the party of business men that will tour Europe this summer under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is announced today. The change has been made to include Venice and Milan among the places visited.

## DEBATING CONTEST JUDGES CHOSEN

Judges are announced today at Harvard for the twenty-first annual Harvard-Yale debate and the third triangular debate between Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, which will be held in Sanders theater, Cambridge, April 3 at 8 p. m.

John DeMoss Ellis, 3L, Maurice Saravitz, 13, and Frank Edwards Tyler 1L, will represent Harvard.

The judges have been chosen as follows: President H. A. Garfield, Williams College; District Attorney C. S. Whitman, New York, and Wilson Farrand, principal of Newark Academy, Newark, N. J. Prof. George P. Baker will preside.

At the same time the debate between Harvard and Princeton will be held at Princeton. The following have been chosen to represent Harvard: Herbert Brutus Ehrmann '12, Clarence Belden Randall '12 and Edward Raymond Burke 3L.

## OPPOSE BUYING WAKEFIELD LAND

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The committee appointed by the town has submitted a report recommending the indefinite postponement of the purchase of the west shore of Crystal lake for protection of the water supply, and the owners of the land will commence the erection of cottages there this week, notwithstanding the fact that the selectmen have declined to grant building permits.

The selectmen say that if the builders comply with building and water board regulations they are powerless to interfere. The committee opposed the purchase on the ground that the cost, \$14,000, was too great and they also deem it unnecessary, as the water board is now formulating plans for a filtration system. The water commission has posted signs forbidding boating, fishing or bathing in the lake.

## BOSTON NEWSBOYS REELECT OFFICERS

Boston Newsboys Protective Union, 9077, A. F. of L., Sunday unanimously re-elected the following officers: President, Hyman J. Cohen; vice-presidents, Jacob Applebaum and Benjamin Waldman; recording secretary, Benjamin H. Robrish; financial secretary, Harry Weinberg; treasurer, Thomas J. Mulken. Benjamin Brooker was elected sergeant-at-arms, Daniel V. Mulken, Charles Frasca, Alec Hershensohn, Thomas Gurin and Abraham Rubinvitz executive board, and Maurice H. Zaremsky, Max Shankman and Oscar Helvitz auditors.

## FIVE COTTAGES DESTROYED.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Five cottages were destroyed and a sixth was damaged by a fire in the summer colony section at Red Rock beach, Sciticut Neck, with a loss of \$15,000 Sunday night.

## CHAMBER TO ACT ON GRAIN RULES

Members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce engaged in the grain trade will hold a meeting March 29, at 2:30 p. m., to act upon a revision of the rules governing trade.

## SUNSHINE SOCIETY WILL MEET

The Sunshine Society will meet with Mrs. Sylvester P. Robertson at her residence on Waltham street tomorrow afternoon.

## QUINCY.

The launching of the steam trawler Crest, at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company's yard, which was to have been on Wednesday, has been postponed.

## WATERTOWN.

Watertown chapter, D. A. R., is the guest of Mrs. Caroline M. Conant of Brookline this afternoon.

## CIVIC MEETING AT LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The second of a series of four union civic meetings under the auspices of the Lexington churches was held in the town hall Sunday afternoon, with an address by Edward P. Hartman, secretary of the Boston civic league.

## Mahogany Colonial Dresser

\$30.00

It is the same quality, and construction as our highest priced pieces. Chiffonier and Dressing Table to match. Our entire fourth floor is devoted to Chamber Furniture, all reasonably priced.

Morris & Butler

97 SUMMER STREET

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## WINCHESTER.

The town meeting has been adjourned to Tuesday evening, leaving 13 articles to be acted upon.

At the meeting of the Fortnightly Club this afternoon, the choral class will give a concert, assisted by Mrs. Alice Sherman, violin, and Albert Edmund Brown, dramatic baritone.

The Epiphany circle will meet this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Sherman.

The quarterly meeting for the election of officers will be held at the Calumet Club Saturday evening.

Jerre A. Downs has bought over 300,000 square feet on Myopia hill at the corner of Cambridge and Arlington streets. Mr. Downs will shortly build a house on this land.

## WAKEFIELD.

Moderator Thomas G. O'Connell has named these special town committees: Armory repairs, Capt. John H. McMahon, George E. Walker, William H. Tay; state armory, Gen. Greenleaf A. Goodale, Col. Edward J. Gihon, Rep. Charles A. Dean, Edwin C. Miller, George E. Walker; garbage and ashes, Leonard Withington, J. W. Heath, Wadsworth E. Cowdrey, J. William Murphy, Thomas Hickey; Fourth of July, George W. Abbott, Edwin F. Preston, Fred E. Bunker, William H. Sullivan, Clinton H. Stearns.

The annual state inspection of company A, sixth regiment, will be conducted tonight by Maj. Harry L. Brown, inspector-general.

## MEDFORD.

Samuel C. Lawrence W. R. C. will entertain the Grand Army post Thursday with a dinner in charge of Mrs. Isabelle F. Hayes, Mrs. Margaret J. Cooke, Mrs. Harriette T. Berry, Mrs. Hannah Cash, Mrs. Edith Frost, Mrs. Carrie M. Abbott, Mrs. Mary H. McCausland, Mrs. Evelyn A. Gibbs, Mrs. Lilla V. Wheeler, Mrs. Joanna Dyer and Miss Ella F. Gill.

A meeting will be held in the First Universalist church tonight when a boys' brigade will be formed. Frederick M. Cook, Jr., executive secretary of the Boston council, will be the organizing officer.

## READING.

The domestic science class of the Woman's Club meets today with Mrs. John V. Young, 86 Woburn street, and the history class with Mrs. Arthur F. Thomas, 39 Prospect street. On Thursday the literature class will be the guests of Mrs. Frank E. Cox of Wakefield.

For excellence in scholarship, Miss Marion Walsh, Reading high school '07, has been elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Vassar College.

Egworth League of Old South M. E. church will hold a social this evening.

## REVERE.

Appropriations for the coming year include: Public library, \$3600; fire department, \$23,234; schools, \$102,000; interest, \$32,000; notes and bonds, \$69,295; street lights, \$10,750; gypsy and brown tail moth suppression, \$4000; superintendent of wires, \$1,014.07; sewer department, \$4761; park department, \$1700; committee on claims, \$500; board of survey, \$250. Total, \$378,023.47.

## BROOKLINE.

An illustrated lecture will be given in Pierce hall this afternoon on "Market and Festival Days of Europe," by Hannah Goddard chapter, D. A. R.

A hearing will be given by the board of selectmen April 10 on the petition of Dennis Kennedy and others to change the name of Reservoir road to Indian road.

## NEWTON.

Players Club will present "The County Chairman" in Players hall, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Barroll will inspect Co. C, fifth regiment, M. V. M., at the Newton armory Thursday evening.

## LEXINGTON.

The Sunshine Society will meet with Mrs. Sylvester P. Robertson at her residence on Waltham street tomorrow afternoon.

## QUINCY.

The launching of the steam trawler Crest, at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company's yard, which was to have been on Wednesday, has been postponed.

## WATERTOWN.

Watertown chapter, D. A. R., is the guest of Mrs. Caroline M. Conant of Brookline this afternoon.

## CIVIC MEETING AT LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The second of a series of four union civic meetings under the auspices of the Lexington churches was held in the town hall Sunday afternoon, with an address by Edward P. Hartman, secretary of the Boston civic league.

## MALDEN.

The high school mandolin club will give a concert in the high school April 7 for the parents of high school pupils. They will be assisted by Mrs. Charlotte Adams Dunn, reader.

Both branches of the city government are to meet tomorrow evening when an attempt will be made to break the deadlock and elect an assessor. The two candidates are Dana J. Flanders and Frank E. Granger. The special committee to reach an agreement will meet tonight.

## MELROSE.

Representative Dean of Wakefield, chairman of the committee of citizens on telephone rates, will be the speaker at the meeting of the Board of Trade Wednesday evening in Hawthorne hall.

By a vote of 117 to 60 the pupils of the high school interested in the debating societies have voted in favor of a commission form of government for this city.

## MIDDLEBORO.

The adjourned fire district meeting will be held tomorrow evening, when it is expected that the committee investigating the standpipe will report.

The Rev. Charles A. Stenhouse, pastor of the Central Methodist church, will leave tomorrow morning to attend the annual conference at South Manchester, Conn.

## BELMONT.

Men's League of Waverley Congregational church is to give a minstrel entertainment Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

The special grade crossing commission appointed to make a recommendation in the abolition of grade crossings at Waverley will hold a second hearing in room 249 at the State House April 1.

## DEDHAM.

Sunshine chapter, Kings Daughters, has elected: Leader, Mrs. Abraham B. Gehman; vice-leaders, Miss Mary E. Pedrick, Mrs. James M. McLaren; treasurer, Mrs. Henry T. Pettigall; secretary, Mrs. Cleveland Cox; sewing committee, Mrs. Anna Chamberlain; Mrs. Mary G. Palmer and Miss Ella Smith.

## CHELSEA.

Mrs. Anne W. Slade, chairman of one of the committees of the Winnisimmet Union of the First Congregational church, has arranged for a mothers' meeting this afternoon. Arthur Lee, head master of Malden high school, will give an address.

## WALTHAM.

James M. Dermody camp, Spanish War Veterans, will have its annual dinner April 14.

Waltham Canoe Club will hold its annual dinner Wednesday evening with Mayor Walker and Mr. Jones, superintendent of streets, as guests.

## LYNN.

The Woman's Club and Starr Club are guests of the Historical Society this afternoon, under the direction of Mrs. Ella D. Bartlett, Mrs. Mary M. Johnson, Mrs. M. Nellie Bobier, Mrs. Ida J. Tapley and Miss Helen S. Stetson.

## WINTHROP.

A concert under the philanthropic department of the Woman's Club will be given in the high school hall Tuesday evening, for the scholarship fund.

## SAUGUS.

Edward H. Chandler, secretary of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, will describe his trip through Labrador before the Congregational Men's Club, Tuesday evening.

## ARLINGTON.

An illustrated lecture will be given in the Russell school tomorrow afternoon in aid of the baseball nine.



New Spring Styles IN STIFF AND SOFT HATS FOR MEN

P. & S. "Parchment" ..... 4.00  
Our "Self" ..... 3.00  
Conforming ..... 3.00  
The "Gayer" ..... 3.00  
Hats ..... 4.00  
"Stetson" Celebrated Hats ..... 4.00  
All the New Colorings in Men's and Young Men's Hats ..... 3.00 and 4.00

Phelan & Steptoe



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## PLAY DRESS FOR LITTLE GIRL TAILORED COSTUMES OF SILK

Design adapted also to dainty materials.

Heavy white corded material gives elegance.

WITH the warmer days drawing near, the busy mother is interested in new and pretty designs for cool and comfortable dresses. The illustration, Ladies Home Journal pattern No. 5338, is a simple design cut in one piece, with a seam at the underarm and closing at the centerback. The body of the dress is gathered to a shaped band, and an extension of the sleeve may be turned back and stitched in cuff effect. If small straps are sewed at the underarm seam, a patent leather belt might be worn with the dress, but for a small girl the belt could be omitted, and the dress left loose from the shoulders.

Dimity, batiste, challis or cotton marquisette are pretty materials for making this dress, and for the shaped band at the neck, and for the cuff extensions a pretty all-over eyelet embroidery could be used. If a play dress is desired, chambray, cotton repp, poplin or percale could be used, and for trimming, the belt, shaped band and sleeves might be piped with red or plaid material. The pattern is cut only in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. For making, size 8 years requires 2½ yards 26-inch or 2½ yards 44-inch material without up and down, with 1 yard applique and ¾ yard 22-inch material for shaped band at the neck and the extensions of the sleeves.



HOME HELPS

One must be careful not to break the skins of beets and not to cut their tops too close, lest the juice flow out and leave the beet colorless and tasteless.

Vegetables which require to be peeled as well as to be washed and freshened are cucumbers, eggplant, mushrooms, white potatoes, squash, turnips and tomatoes.

Eggplant is sliced, but the slices are not always peeled. It should then be soaked in salted water.

Cucumbers and tomatoes are laid in water before they are peeled instead of afterward. Thick pieces should be cut from the ends and sides of cucumbers.

Corn silk may easily be removed from the ears with a brush.

Dried beans and peas require many hours of soaking to make them ready to be cooked.—Delineator.

### NET AND CORAL

In fashionable millinery large use is being made of beaded and spangled net bands in metallic effects, and a touch of coral beading is in excellent style.—Minneapolis News.

### CHILDREN'S DRESS

Children's fashions, as usual, follow at a little distance those of their elders. Thus they wear narrow skirts, but not so narrow as the adult styles, as children must have freedom of movement. The little ones, however, have adopted the empire line with the raised waist line, although the French bebe frock still continues popular.

Peasant or kimono sleeves share favor about equally with the regulation set-in dress sleeve. Most of the petat sleeves come just to the elbow and have fitted undersleeves of white lawn or batiste. Some of the sleeves are trimmed to match the bodice of the dress.

Little girls' coats are cut exactly on the lines of their mothers', says the Philadelphia North American. There are the side fastening and the sailor collar, while even the polo coat is shown in children's sizes. Among the best materials are serges, homespun and striped and checked woads.

All "les petites Parisiennes" are wearing lace collars, especially over dark or bright colored coats. Little Tyrolean and bell-shaped hats are being worn, faced in light-colored silk or chiffon. Bows of ribbon or a few flowers form a finishing touch.

Large hats and sailors are not neglected, however, and lingerie hats and fancy straw bonnets are being shown.

### "BRUSH" FEATHER

One of the latest novelties in the crystal and bead craze is a "brush" feather or aigrette fashioned out of spun glass so as to resemble in shape those flat feather dusters which confidential housewives, especially Germans, use so much, says the Chicago Record-Herald. These glass aigrettes have not yet reached ordinary hats, but are seen on turbans and on evening coiffures.

### BUTTON TRIMMING

Where buttons are used as a trimming on waists they are generally quite small and one can use almost any number of them. Sometimes they are covered with the dress material and sometimes with the silk or satin that trims it. Often they can be made to give just the right note of color relief to a waist of black satin and chiffon or to other somber colors.—Delineator.

### GET MORE LIGHT

When using oil lamps the housewife is always very careful that every part of the lamp is scrupulously clean and the burner is boiled to remove any accumulation of dirt. She forgets, though, that her gas jet is just as likely to accumulate soil. Often there is quite a little collection of dust and if this is cleared away the improvement in the light is noticeable.—Philadelphia Times.

### CELERY RELISH

Chop in tray with chopping knife all parts of celery not usable on the table as sticks. Pack in pretty bowl and sprinkle over it a superspoon of granulated sugar and dash of salt. Press down and nearly cover with pure cider vinegar. Let stand one day before using.—Ottawa Citizen.

### SPRING COLORS

Gold is to be one of the colors of spring, and following in its train will be all the cool and pretty variations of buff, tan, brown, parchment and ash white.—Minneapolis News.

### SERGE DRESSES

Dresses of white serge, plain or with black hair line stripe, and trimmed with broad silk braid are very fashionable.—Milwaukee Journal.

AFTER their eclipse for a season or two by long skirted gowns worn with a separate garment, tailored costumes have returned to favor, writes the Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune. Through the daytime hours they are worn everywhere, and how swaggy they are, with their short, straight hanging skirts barely full enough at the hem to be comfortable—and the jaunty short coat so well fitted about the hips that it seems one garment with the skirt! All manner of materials go into the make-up of these smart daytime costumes, ranging from Scotch and Irish tweeds to transparent tulle, unlined save for a second transparency, silk voile or mousseline de soie.

The material of the greatest elegance for handsome tailored costumes is heavy white corded silk. The surface of the silk is beautifully lustrous under the sunlight, and, topped by a gay flowered hat of fine black straw, with black velvet, with the proper accessories of lingerie blouse, colored shoe tops, parasol and whole-wristed gloves of white suede, it makes a beautiful costume. It is equally charming in the pale tones of gray and tan. This corded silk promises to take the place of the white moire which Parisiennes wore last year for tailored costumes, and which, in spite of its beauty and durability, did not reach a great vogue. The foudard silk, woven especially for tailored costumes, which failed to make its mark last year, appears in great quantities among the novelties of this season. One must not be misled by this name into the supposition that this silk is the foudard of long ago. On the contrary, it is a new silken fabric resembling a woolen texture in weave and surface, and while it appears in plain colors—all shades of them—it is seen also in narrow stripes set an inch or so apart of a color strongly contrasting with the color of the foundation. On black, dark blue, tabac brown and violet this raised, threadlike stripe—like a cord—appears in white, bright red, yellow and sometimes a pretty mingling of several colors. There is little of the eccentric disposition of stripes so much in vogue last year, and the result is one of far greater refinement.

Little silk bolero jackets of taupe colored silk and satin are smart, and are kept fascinatingly fresh by plaited frills of fine white mull edging the wide collar and revers and falling from the three-quarter sleeves.

Long sleeves are noted on many new gowns and coats—an unusual attempt

for a summer season. They are extremely pretty, these long sleeves, wrinkling close to the arms and carrying over the hands.

Velvet as a trimming continues to be used in considerable quantities. As an accenting note on gowns, a touch of dark gray and taupe, which is preferred to black, and a touch of brown shape that is neither gray nor brown is particularly fetching as an adjunct to white summer gowns.

### STYLES IN BRIEF

White gloves will be very fashionable this summer, even for street wear.

Suits coats are short and growing shorter. Skirts are anywhere from one to five inches from the ground.

Severely plain skirts of linen, madras, shirtings and flannel should be worn with strictly tailored suits.

The sailor collar is the popular one for the coming season, and is used on shirt-waists, coats, dresses and negligees.

Coats cut on straight lines with but little flare around the bottom will be worn this spring.

Skirt yokes are practical features for the simple one-piece dresses.

Handbags of tinsel cloth, tapestries, leather and velvet are all seen.

Silk and satin foulard makes graceful clinging one-piece dresses.

Dresses of white serge, plain or with black hair-line stripe, and trimmed with broad silk braid are very fashionable.—Louisville Herald.

### HOUSE-CLEANING

The cleansing of the paint may follow the scrubbing of the floor, and the windows may be washed next, says the Woman's Home Companion. Use flannel to wash the paint, if you employ any harsh cleansing medium which is likely to scratch if applied on an ordinary cloth, and add a little kerosene to the water with which you wash the windows. Do not use much water and dry each pane as soon as it is clean. Wipe off fly-specked picture frames or chandeliers with a cloth dipped in kerosene and polish dry with a flannel.



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In all the rare and beautiful shades and textures.

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### TRIED RECIPES

#### SMOKED SALMON ON TOAST.

Cut a salmon into suitable strips, pour boiling water over them and parboil for 10 minutes. Wipe dry, place them in a saucepan with a good sized piece of butter and a little boiling water and simmer gently, with frequent basting, until the liquid has been absorbed. Season with pepper, butter and lemon juice, toss and serve on slices of delicately browned toast.

#### STEWED POTATOES.

Pare, wash and cut the potatoes into dice. Put a tablespoonful of butter in a deep frying pan, add a tablespoonful of finely chopped onion and fry until a golden brown, stirring constantly that it may not burn; now add a tablespoonful of flour, stir and when well blended with the onion and butter add 1½ cups of water. When it boils, season with salt and pepper to taste and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley; mix in one quart of dried potato, set the frying pan on the back of the stove, cover closely and simmer gently until the potatoes are cooked. Serve very hot.

#### SAUSAGE CAKES WITH BANANAS.

Use the sausage meat which comes in bags. Cut it in slices about one third of an inch thick and cook them quickly on each side. In the fat remaining in the pan lay pieces of banana, cut in halves each way and cook them until a delicate brown on each side. Serve a piece of banana on each slice of sausage. They will brown without flour.

#### CHEESE IN CUPS—SERVE HOT.

One cup dry bread crumbs, two cups milk, two eggs well beaten, one-half level teaspoon salt, a generous dash of cayenne, two tablespoons melted butter, one fourth pound cheese grated. Soak the bread crumbs in the milk for 30 minutes, then add the remaining ingredients and mix thoroughly. Turn into buttered cups and bake until set and slightly browned. Serve at once in the cups.

#### BAKED CABBAGE.

This is a delicious way of preparing cabbage and does away with the unpleasant odor. Cut a firm cabbage into quarters and let stand in cold water for one hour. Drain, remove core and cut in thin shreds. Pack in baking dish, add milk to almost cover and cover dish closely. Bake until tender. It will require from half to an hour. When done add salt, pepper and butter.

#### PRUNES.

Put ordinary prunes in the least bit of hot water, leaving them in just long enough to swell—not five minutes. Then take them out, sprinkle with a little bit of sugar and serve dry with meat. They taste like the French prunes in jars.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### PLANT SWEET PEAS

The best results are obtained from sweet peas planted in March—the latter part of the month, or as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry to handle. Plant in trenches four inches deep, covering to a depth of about two inches, filling in the remainder of the trench when plants are large enough to permit it, says the Denver Times. The following don'ts may be of value to the amateur florist:

Don't have the soil too rich in nitrogen; if you do your plants will run to vines rather than to flowers.

Don't use fresh manure; the finer and more broken it is the better. Spade it in well.

Don't forget to mulch the rows in hot weather. This will greatly prolong bloom.

Don't sow sweet peas for two seasons in the same place; results will never be so good.

Don't let the plants run to seed. It will soon exhaust your flowers.

Don't be afraid of picking them. Great attention in this respect is necessary to insure big blossoms and plenty of them. Don't plant in the shade.

Don't water in dribble. Use enough water to soak the soil.

### FICHU BODICES

Fichu bodices are a big feature in spring models. The bodice bodice will be much seen in costumes and in separate waists.—Minneapolis News.

The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman is Cleanliness

## NAIAD DRESS SHIELD

ODORLESS HYGIENIC Supreme in Beauty! Quality! Cleanliness! Possesses two important and exclusive features. It does not deteriorate with age and fall to powder in the dress—can be easily and quickly sterilized by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. At the stores or sample pair for 25 cents. Every pair guaranteed.

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## PRETTY DAYTIME BED COVERS

Some are embroidered and others beribboned.

IN DAYTIME bed-dressing two schools of decoration are striving for supremacy—those decorators who, following in the footsteps of William Morris, believe that every bit of furnishing must have a real reason for its existence, a usefulness which justifies its presence, and in the second class the decorators who strive for pretty effects, without regard to furniture periods or utility values.

The most popular spreads are those of Princess Louise applique on net, of plain heavy linen with a large scalloped edge, of linen with cluny inserts, scrim with flit guipure inserts, spreads made alternately of squares of cluny and eyelet embroidery, and spreads of flit and eyelet squares used together. A woman deft with her needle may embroider for herself the eyelet squares and combine them with flit squares purchased ready made. These squares may be found at the large shops and cost from 35 to 70 cents each.

Plain linen spreads, in themselves a novelty, have an unusual feature in the scallops which edge them. The spreads are of heavy linen and the scallops large rather than small.

With all the spreads mentioned for use on brass or other metal beds either the bolster-roll or pillow sham may be used. A bolster-roll used on a bed with a net valance may be finished at the ends with thick, fluffy rosettes of net, and a touch of daintiness is added if a band of wide satin ribbon is carried around the center of the roll and tied in front with a large bow.

In the new shams there is less tendency to ruffles than in shams of former years, and they must exactly match the spreads.

Damask of both silk and linen, printed cottons, cretonnes, linens, any, in fact, of those fabrics that lend themselves to artistic decoration are used on small wooden beds. No lace is used, excepting on the spreads, which combine flit and eyelet embroidery.

On wooden beds the spreads are tucked in all around and, therefore, need only a simple hem for a finish. They are used with bolster-rolls severely covered with the same material, the ends gathered under a large center button.

On one-colored materials a monogram, placed in the center of the spread, is the decorative feature. It is at least 12 inches high and is worked in a darker shade of the same color as the spread, each letter of a different stitch.—Woman's Home Companion.

## GOOD FORM IN DINNER GIVING

Correct order for serving a menu.

FOR a dinner opening with oysters, one finds on the table when entering the room, the centerpiece of flowers, the candlesticks, a few small dishes of nuts and bonbons, salt and pepper at the four corners, two plates at each place—a flat plate called the service-plate, and on it a deep plate filled with cracked ice, the oysters resting on it, with a quarter of lemon in the center. At the left of the plate are three forks—the salad fork next the plate, the fork for the roast beyond that, and the fork for the fish beyond that on the outside, so that one begins from the outside to use them, according to the old rule, says the Montreal Star. If there is a game-fork it lies between the fish and the roast forks. The general rule is three forks. Never are any more laid down than are to be used. On the right of the plate are first the game-knife, then the roast-knife, an entree-knife, a fish-knife, a soup-spoon and an oyster-fork. The glasses stand just back of the ends of the knives, and the napkin is folded at the left of the plate, with a place of bread inside it. There are, of course, no bread-and-butter plates, and no butter is served during the dinner. The supply of silver is supposed to last until the dessert is passed, when the waitress places the silver required for this course by the plate when she lays it down. The table is crumbed with

### CHIFFON BLOUSE

The chiffon blouse which matches the suit in color has become an almost indispensable item. The under waist may be of the same color as the suit in a lighter shade, or of some other harmonizing color.—Milwaukee Journal.

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Note how cunningly Parisian Style touches have been preserved in these practical adaptations that American women demand and you'll more than ever appreciate the GILCHRIST MILLINERY ORGANIZATION.

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A SALE of READY-TO-WEAR HATS 1.98  
Shown in a big variety of new and strictly stylish shapes. Fashioned from rough straws and imitation hair braids. These models are especially suitable for early spring wear and are, without doubt, the best value offered, in Boston at.....

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# 97 Meetings IN THE INTEREST OF Clean Journalism

WILL BE HELD TONIGHT, MARCH 27, AT 8 O'CLOCK

## Massachusetts

ROXBURY.....Fauntleroy Hall, Wenonah Street  
CAMBRIDGE.....Brattle Hall, off Harvard Square  
CHELSEA.....Church Building, Reynolds Avenue  
MALDEN.....Auditorium Ball Room  
LYNN.....Burdett College Hall, Mt. Vernon Street  
SALEM.....16 Lynd Street  
SPRINGFIELD.....State and Orleans Streets  
WORCESTER.....Tuckerman Hall, Women's Club Bldg  
GLOUCESTER.....Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Middle Street  
FITCHBURG.....Wallace Hall, 387 Main Street  
FALL RIVER.....Corner Rock and Pine Streets  
BROCKTON.....Church Edifice, North Main Street  
LAWRENCE.....Truell Hall, 383 Essex Street  
NEW BEDFORD.....Young Men's Christian Association Hall  
LOWELL.....Colonial Hall  
PITTSFIELD.....131 South Street  
HAVERHILL.....6 Pleasant Street  
AMESBURY.....Young Men's Christian Association Hall  
ATHOL.....387 Main Street  
BRAINTREE.....Post Office Block, near Depot  
BUZZARDS BAY.....Franklin Hall  
CLINTON.....Music Hall  
COTUIT.....Church Edifice  
GREENFIELD.....Washburne Library Bldg., Main and Franklin Streets  
HYDE PARK.....Young Men's Christian Association Hall  
LEXINGTON.....Christian Science Hall, Forest, foot of Muzzey  
MIDDLEBORO.....Pierce Hall, Post Office Bldg  
NEEDHAM.....Bourne Hall, Chestnut Street  
NEWBURYPORT.....Unitarian Parish Hall  
NORTH ADAMS.....Christian Science Chapel, Chestnut Street  
NORTHAMPTON.....Church Building, cor. Masonic and Center Streets  
ORANGE.....Memorial Hall, High Street  
PLYMOUTH.....5 Lathrop Street  
READING.....Masonic Hall  
ROCKLAND.....Church Edifice, Franklin Avenue  
SHARON.....Town Hall  
TAUNTON.....38 Winthrop Street  
WINCHENDON.....Rooms 2-3 Merrill Block, Central Street  
WINCHESTER.....Town Hall  
WOBURN.....Christian Science Hall

## Maine

PORTLAND.....Church Edifice, 61 Neal Street  
BANGOR.....Christian Science Hall, 47 Columbia Street  
AUGUSTA.....223 Water Street  
BRUNSWICK.....Court Room, Town Bldg  
WATERVILLE.....Christian Science Hall, Savings Bank Bldg  
CAMDEN.....Church Edifice, Central Street  
CALAIS.....McAllister Block, opp. St. Croix Exchange  
BATH.....Young Men's Christian Association Bldg., Summer Street  
AUBURN.....Odd Fellows Hall, 100 Pleasant Street  
DOVER AND FOXCROFT.....Church Edifice, Lincoln Street  
GARDINER.....Church Edifice, 17-19 Lincoln Street  
KENNEBUNK.....Ross Block  
ROCKLAND.....Cor. Cedar and Brewster Streets  
SANFORD.....City Hall, Municipal Court Room  
SKOWHEGAN.....Christian Science Hall  
VINALHAVEN.....Christian Science Hall, Main Street

## New Hampshire

CONCORD.....State and School Streets  
MANCHESTER.....Church Edifice, Harrison Street, near Elm  
PORTSMOUTH.....Conservatory Hall, 2 Market Street  
DOVER.....Union Block, Washington Street  
EXETER.....Center Street  
BERLIN.....Steinfeld Block  
LITTLETON.....Elliott Hall  
NASHUA.....Whiting Block  
LACONIA.....First Unitarian Church  
LANCASTER.....Christian Science Hall, Bank Block  
KEENE.....Wilkey Hall  
LEBANON.....5 Bank Block  
LISBON.....Christian Science Hall  
WOLFEBORO.....Town Hall  
TAMWORTH.....Christian Science Society

## Connecticut

NEW HAVEN.....First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winthrop and Derby Avenue  
NEW LONDON AND MYSTIC.....Lyric Hall, State Street  
BRIDGEPORT.....871 Lafayette Street  
WATERBURY.....Buckingham Bldg  
HARTFORD.....537 Farmington Avenue  
MERIDEN.....48 Lewis Street  
NORWICH.....8 Wilcox Block  
NEW BRITAIN.....Chapel, cor. West Main Street and Park Place  
DERBY.....Derby Public Library, entrance Caroline Street  
DANBURY.....United Bank Bldg  
WINSTED.....Town Hall  
STAMFORD.....Burlington Arcade

## Vermont

RUTLAND.....Grand Army Hall  
ST. JOHNSBURY.....Pythian Bldg  
BRATTLEBORO.....Emerson Bldg., Elliott Street  
BENNINGTON.....Christian Science Reading Room, cor. Park and Scott Streets  
BARRE.....Howland Hall  
BARNARD.....Christian Science Society  
LYNDONVILLE.....Masonic Block  
MONTPELIER.....141 Main Street  
WILMINGTON.....Wheeler Block, South River Street

## Rhode Island

NEWPORT.....18 Bellevue Avenue  
PROVIDENCE.....Churchill House  
PROVIDENCE.....49 Bridgman Street

These meetings are to be held under the auspices of the Christian Science Churches and Societies of New England. If you are interested in Clean Journalism read

# The Christian Science Monitor

A Daily Newspaper for the Home

## WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

The entire second floor of the Jordan Marsh Company has been made into a bazaar of women's spring fashions. It is given over wholly to made-up outer apparel—tailored suits, costumes, coats, skirts, waists and blouses, outing wear, trimmed millinery and in this instance also trimmed hats. Walking through, it is possible to get a glance, as it were, of the latest ideas in spring fashions.

It is often puzzling, when one is trying to plan an outfit, to carry in memory the style or color of a garment from one department to another far removed, and match or harmonize it with one in the second. This difficulty is entirely obviated by the disposition of goods on one floor. There, spread out like a map, is all one wishes to see, and it can be consulted and reconnoitered as frequently as is desired, with no inconvenience.

The spring gowns are so dainty they are an especial attraction. In addition to the fashions, which are made up in particularly pretty designs, are the marquisettes and voiles, and those veiled entirely with chiffon, so becoming to most women and so picturesque. The display of coats and wraps includes all kinds and styles, from the ideal waterproof that has no rubber, but does have character and style, all the way through the plain serge and broadcloth, embroidered skirt, carriage and auto wraps, to the fanciest kind for evening. Separate coats are a specialty and if by any chance something different from those shown is wanted it will be made up to order.

The spring outing apparel is a new and distinct section promising to be one of the most popular in the store. Not only does it include a large variety of motor coats but a wide range in steamer and tourist coats, also such accessories as veils, scarfs, gloves, goggles, fine cashmere scarfs, outing hose and Scotch hand-knitted jackets. An order department is connected with this section. There can be ordered from the finest imported tweeds whatever style of wrap is preferred, to be made up in any model. As some of these fabrics have only enough material for one or two garments practically exclusive selections are insured.

The tailored suit department is in every way equal to the ones devoted to spring gowns, wraps and outing garments, and the millinery to them all. A tourist suit is the latest arrival from abroad. It has a very long coat of a decidedly mannish cut, with skirt to match. It is ideal for motoring and other outing purposes. The Victor Jay trimmed hats are a feature of the millinery. Victor Jay is an authority on hats in London and the

Jordan Marsh Company is the exclusive agent for these hats in New England.

Spring waists and blouses cover the same wide range of styles exhibited in the suits. Beginning with neat little tailored effects for outing they finish with the most elaborate affair for dress occasions. Separate skirts show a fine line of all kinds—moiré, tulle, voiles, English tweeds, satins, tulle, hand-embroidered linens, etc.

It is something to have a hat of undoubted French origin and authenticity, one known to have come from the shop of such a designer as Georgette, Suzanne, Talbot, Virot or one of the other famous designers, but so-called French hats of American make from French materials are equally beautiful and sometimes excel in originality and style their imported French originals. They have the additional advantage of costing less than one half the price of the others and sometimes even less than that. Chandler & Co. have had their opening of the new French millinery, imported models, but today begin their second opening, at which will be shown hats made in their own workrooms by their own milliners from French materials of its own importation. The prices run from \$10 to \$50 each.

New spring goods are to be seen in every department throughout the store and in some of them special values. The presentation of suits, coats and dresses for all occasions is most attractive. A wide variety of all styles is to be found. Beautiful lingerie dresses, just the thing for springtime festivities, are from \$25 up. Fine gloves are offered at great reductions and pongee shantung and foulard silks are shown at bargain prices. In the drapery department prices on lace curtains are almost cut in two. They are the best curtains Chandler & Co. have ever offered at the prices. All are new patterns just out of the custom house. There will be no more at these prices when this lot is sold. The store is on Tremont street near West street.

Long coats of navy and black serge will be much in favor this spring and in cool days during the summer to wear on the street and in the auto, for traveling and to protect the pretty afternoon gowns of foulard and the lingerie dresses. These coats are very serviceable as well as stylish and much more appropriate to wear over good frocks than those of more fanciful patterns when it is necessary to take a train, ride far on the street car, or come into the business districts of the city. Some handsome coats of this character, made of the best serge and lined throughout with peau-de-cygne are to be picked up at Meyer Janssen & Co.'s, Tremont and Boylston streets,

for \$23.50, reduced from \$32.50. They are in all sizes, for women and young girls. New serge coats can be had much cheaper than this in this same store and evening wraps also can be obtained there, also gowns for afternoon and evening. Some of these are made of crepe meteur and others of foulard. There are good values in suits and pretty waists of Irish lace and of chiffon at moderate prices.

The new style of clothes has brought about a complete change in the pattern of underwear. The full petticoats with dust ruffle that kept the skirt well out from the feet is to be avoided. The petticoat must now have as little material in it as it is possible to get along with. The skeleton petticoat is made especially for L. P. Hollander & Co. It is without an under flounce and suitable to wear with the narrow skirts that are now in vogue. A shipment of hand-made and hand-embroidered undergarments, suitable for the new style of gowns, has just been received by this company at prices much below those usually quoted, making it possible to offer them for sale at a good deal less than the regular values.

The special sale of tailored hats held last week by C. F. Hovey & Co. is to be continued this week. In it are to be found toques, turbans, helmets and sailors in tagal, hair and the latest straw, in all the fancy braids and the newest Japanese shades. In addition to these is a large display of exclusive lines of Parisian models together with adaptations of French and English patterns made in the company's own workrooms. One department is devoted to children's low priced hats for early wear.

Fine French silk hosiery at prices that are marvelously low are being shown this week at the store of R. H. Stearns & Co. Silk clocked hose that this firm has never before sold for less than \$3.25 are now marked \$1.65, and lace ankle hose that have always been \$3.50 are for this sale \$1.85. They are in all the evening shades. A lot of new bordered foulards have been received. They are in white and black and navy blues, both single and double width and range from \$1 to \$3. The millinery showing is most attractive, including both imported models and the latest products of the Stearns workrooms.

The opening of spring millinery of the Gilechrist Company has proved to be the finest this firm has ever held. The aim has been to show the best of styles at prices covering such a wide range as to be within the reach of all. Hats can be bought from \$5 up to \$35. Among them are French models from the noted milliners of Paris, and adaptations by their own milliners which are often found more pleasing to the taste of their customers than the Parisian. A sale of ready-to-wear hats, all of which are priced at \$1.98, is going on. The shapes

## FRIENDS THANKED BY JOHN SHEPARD

John Shepard, head of the Shepard Norwell Company of this city, celebrated his birthday at Summerville, a suburb of Charleston, S. C., on Sunday, having gone there for the purpose from Ormond Beach, Fla., where he has been spending the winter with Mrs. Shepard. Scores of congratulatory telegrams were sent to Mr. Shepard from his Boston friends, among them being one from the Boston Post Publishing Company, to which Mr. Shepard sent the following reply:

"Fine Forest Inn, Summerville, S. C., March 26.  
"To the Editor of the Boston Post, Boston:  
"I want to thank you and all of my other friends for telegrams received and the kind wishes expressed. I have everything to be thankful for on this my seventy-seventh birthday.  
"I hope each one of you may live to even a greater age and be as well and happy as I am today."  
"JOHN SHEPARD."

are new and stylish, made from rough straws and imitation-hair braids.

The Henry Siegel Company, in addition to the displays it is making in the matter of spring suits and gowns, millinery and dress materials, is paying particular attention to furniture. It is now conducting a special spring furniture sale at which prices are reduced from one fourth to one third. Four-piece mission sets are marked \$12.95, and eight-piece dining suits \$59.50. These it is asserted could not be bought elsewhere for less than \$91. Easy chairs and rockers are marked \$25 from \$40 and \$60.

The head may be adorned with the latest creation from the most noted milliner of the great French capital, but if the feet are not well shod the French bonnet had better be exchanged for something less pretentious. Good shoes make up in a measure for a multitude of poor clothes. A woman is never well dressed if her feet are shabby. Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins have made a point through all the years the firm has been in business of supplying their customers only with the best shoes in point of style and materials. Their shoes are generally acknowledged to be of a superior type and style. This covers every variety from the walking boot, and shoes for outdoor sports, to the very latest novelty for dress occasions. The store is at 47 Temple place and 18 West street.

The millinery opening of Felix Kornfeld takes place today and tomorrow. The showing will include hats for all occasions from \$5 to \$50 and also trimmings, French bowers, fruits and foliage.

roses and wreaths made of ribbon, ostrich feathers and willow plumes, and also untrimmed hats in great variety. Special attention is given to mail orders. The store is at 65 Summer street.

A lancewood and ash fishing rod that was once the property of Daniel Webster is being exhibited in the window of the Dame Stoddard Company. This is the rod with which the famous statesman used to whip the Mashpee river for trout. The rod is now the property of D. B. Fearing of Newport, R. I. It is to be repaired and put in first class condition in the shops of the Dame Stoddard Company and later will hang in the Fearing library at Newport.

KERNWOOD CLUB ELECTS.  
The Kernwood Club of Malden has re-elected the following officers: President, Edward P. Robinson; vice-president, Frank D. Stevens; secretary, William A. Jackson; treasurer, John H. Studley.

TOBIN TO COACH TUFTS ELEVEN.  
MEDFORD, Mass.—Ex-Captain J. C. W. Tobin of the Dartmouth varsity football team of 1909, has signed a contract to coach the Tufts College varsity eleven during the next three years. Tobin was one of the best guards ever developed at Hanover, and was assistant coach there in 1910. He is now a student at the Harvard law school and will begin his duties at Tufts next September, the spring practice being in charge of Captain Merrill.

INVESTIGATING ROXBURY BLAZE.  
Members of the state police are investigating a supposed incendiary fire on the first floor of the three-story brick dwelling at 993 Parker street, Roxbury, which occurred early today. Kerosene was found on the floor of the barber shop of William Taggart, who occupies the ground floor. Families living on the floors above escaped. The damage is estimated at \$300.

## TEN THOUSAND AT REVERE BEACH

Revere beach entertained about 10,000 visitors Sunday, the patrons arriving in open street cars as well as in almost every style of vehicle. The shutters were up on nearly the entire length of the row of amusement and refreshment buildings. Selectmen and other town officials were out on inspection tours.

Marine park at City Point was patronized by about 8000 South Bostonians, who enjoyed the ocean breezes and walked out on the pier or around Castle island.

RUMOR NO MORSE PARDON.  
WASHINGTON.—It was reported at the White House today that President Taft would not pardon Charles W. Morse, New York banker, and John R. Walsh of Chicago.

## ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER

The Royal represents economy in more ways than ONE. It costs less to keep in order, because it STAYS in order—doesn't waste time by breaking down on a busy day. It turns out MORE work, because it is easier to understand, easier to operate, and capable of unlimited speed. It does BETTER work, and lasts LONGER, because it is simpler, has fewer working parts, and they are made of better materials.

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# Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

## Boston

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### ANDIRONS

Five Price Goods, Gas Stoves, rebranded, acquired, Fire Stoves, Boston. BRASS ANDIRONS CO., 308 Egleston st.

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### ANTIQUES

WANTED—Antique furniture, old silver, paintings, engravings, china, etc. L. LEMON, 18 Province court, Boston. Telephone Main 1249 L.

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REID PUBLISHING CO., 430 Boylston st., room 214, Boston. Requisites demanded by the person of the office or in the home may be found at the BARRY BOOK CORNER. Phone, Richmond 1492.

### ART—(FLORENTINE)

O. CUSUMANO, 292 Boylston st., Boston. See our garden pottery at the Floral Show, Mechanics bldg., Mar. 26 to April 3.

ART EMBROIDERY AND PLATTINGS. CASLER'S, 372 Tremont st., Boston. See our garden pottery at the Floral Show, Mechanics bldg., Mar. 26 to April 3.

### ARTIFICIAL PLANTS

NATURAL PRESERVED PALMS AND GRASSES, artificial flowers and plants for churches, stores, homes and homes. BOSTON DECORATIVE PLANT CO., 65 and 67 Summer st., Boston.

### ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Boston. We have satisfied. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 79 Broad st., Boston.

### AWNINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. H. McLELLAN, 12 Canal st., Boston. See our garden pottery at the Floral Show, Mechanics bldg., Mar. 26 to April 3.

### BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Broad st., Boston. See our garden pottery at the Floral Show, Mechanics bldg., Mar. 26 to April 3.

### BOOK SHOPS

W. A. BUTTERFIELD, 60 Bromfield st., Boston. See our garden pottery at the Floral Show, Mechanics bldg., Mar. 26 to April 3.

### BOOTS

HATHAWAY'S RELIABLE SHOES, every pair guaranteed. See our garden pottery at the Floral Show, Mechanics bldg., Mar. 26 to April 3.

### BRASS-CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston. See our garden pottery at the Floral Show, Mechanics bldg., Mar. 26 to April 3.

### BRUSH SHOPS

C. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., Boston. See our garden pottery at the Floral Show, Mechanics bldg., Mar. 26 to April 3.

### CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston. See our garden pottery at the Floral Show, Mechanics bldg., Mar. 26 to April 3.

### CARBON PAPER AND TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

O. C. Brand Carbons and Ribbons, OFFICE SPECIALTY, 170 Summer st., Boston. See our garden pottery at the Floral Show, Mechanics bldg., Mar. 26 to April 3.

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TRY OUR BULK HORN, with hale heel and toe, 50c. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 370 Massachusetts Ave.

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2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 296







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FARM FOREMAN, MILK FARM (45): 0-90 months; references. Mention No.	
21 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (see service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Oxford 2000.	29
FARM FOREMAN, rough carpenter (49): years experience; references. Mention	
4019, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Oxford 2000.	27
FARM FOREMAN, sign carpenter (52):	

**FARM FOREMAN OR MANAGER**, strict temperate, desires position: American (2), wife good cook and housekeeper; give particulars. H. W. EVERETT, Westboro, Mass. R. F. D. 30

30. **FARMER**—experienced, married, wife  
nally, wants position; competent to take  
all charge; excellent recommendations.  
**FRANK C. CHANDLER**, box 37, Norwell,  
MASS. 28

**FARMER**—Young married man, experi-  
enced, reliable, references, desires posi-  
tion with good progressive farmer. **FRANK**  
**TERNER**, Greenland, N. H. 28

**FARMER WORK**—Two boys (17 and 15)

fire position on farm; willing to work  
 learn. **BOULANGE BROTHERS**, 340  
 Mount st., Boston. Care J. F. Hoff.  
**FIREMAN (1st)**, WATCHMAN, JAN-  
 OR (22), 7 years' experience. \$12-15  
 wk.; references. Mention No. 4239.  
**NITE RATE EMP. OFFICE** (service free  
 all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Of-  
 fice 2960. 29  
**FIREMAN-WATCHMAN**, 1st class li-  
 cense, desires position, night or day. **JAMES**

ELSON, 135A Condr st., East Bos-  
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FIREMAN (28); 4 years' experience;  
week; references. Mention No. 4310.  
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to  
all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox-  
ford 2900. 30  
FOREMAN, inspector, electrical, draw-  
ing (29); \$20-\$25 week; 15 years' experi-  
ence; references. Mention No. 4615. STATE  
FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all).  
8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 27

**OREMAN-INSPECTOR (55);** \$250 day; perched on iron and woodworking machinery, steam engines, steam pumps; 1 reference; Inspector of steam pumps; references; Mention No. 4612 STATE FREE P. OFFICE (service free to all), 82 Ireland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 27

to the finest leather in kid; references.  
 tion No. 4290. STATE FREE EMP.  
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FOREMAN IN MACHINE SHOP, TOOL-  
 KER (27), \$20 week; references. Men-  
 tion No. 4263. STATE FREE EMP. OF-  
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FOREMAN, OVERSEER FOR COMPOS-  
 ING ROOM (40), \$20 week; references.  
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**FOREMAN, WATCHMAN (58), 17 years**  
experience, \$18 week; references. Mention  
4650. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE**  
(service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Bos-  
ton. Tel. Oxford 2060. 1

**COUNTRY FOREMAN (38); \$27 week;**  
10 years' experience on machine and job-  
bing work thoroughly understands cupola  
work, mixing iron by analysis, molding  
chill, reheat, etc. Mentions

**PLASTER FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free  
all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX.  
1 2900. 3

**GARDNER**—Assistant on private place  
at Boston or New York; young man with  
general greenhouse experience, strictly  
operate and reliable, desires position.  
M. SHORT, 87 Carew st., Springfield.  
ss. 1

**PLASTERER**, steamfitter's helper (44); 20  
years' experience; \$2.50 day; references.

tion No. 4350. STATE FREE EMP. OF-  
fice (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st.,  
Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

GENERAL MAN desires employment,  
cleaning, beating and laying carpets, etc.  
A. STINCHFIELD, 5 Clark pl., Jamaica  
Mass. 30

GENERAL MAN—Young man desires em-  
ployment cleaning windows, paint or doing  
kind of work. ROBERT FINNEMORE,  
Warren st., Roxbury, Mass. 30

GENERAL MAN capable business com-

ment cleaning and laying carpets,  
seculenizing, gardening. JOHN  
NICHFIELD, 5 Clarke pl., Jamaica  
1  
GENERAL WORK ON GENTLEMAN'S  
CE, CARE OF AUTOMOBILE (48),  
25 month; references Mention No.  
1. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (ser-  
vice, 1000 Mt. Vernon st., Boston,  
Oxford 2960. 25

the day of week. BARTHOLOMEW J.  
ANS. 97 W. Brokline st. Boston. 1

MILL OR IRON WORK, bench work  
all machine forgings or tool dresser  
30c-35c hour; reference. Mention  
4377. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE  
vice free to all. 8 Kneeland st., Boston.  
Oxford 2960. 31

GROCERY CLERK, publishing house  
& (35c; \$14 week; reference. Mention  
4614. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE  
vice free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

Oxford 2900. 27  
ROCERY CLERK, MACHINE SHOP  
RK. MILLING, BORING, SHAPER,  
LILING, TURNET LATHIE, etc. (23).  
week; references. Mention No. 4217.  
T FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free)  
li. 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 29  
ROCERY CLERK, HOTEL CLERK,  
T CUTTER, ELECTRICAL WORK  
\$10-12 week; references. Mention No.  
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (ser-  
free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**TEXTILE MILL**, second hand in  
l mill, cloth inspector (30); \$12-\$15  
; experienced on all machinery in  
dusting departments of woolen goods  
on all kinds of fabrics; references.  
CE No. 4348. **STATE FREE EMP.**  
CE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland  
Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960. 30

(1) 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox-  
 2900. 30  
 GROCERY CLERK, wholesale butter  
 eggs; 2 years' experience; \$12 week-  
 wages. Mention No. 4320. STATE  
 EMP. OFFICE (service free to all).  
 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 30  
 GROCERY SALESMAN, house furnish-  
 (38) references. Mention No. 4303.  
 STATE EMP. OFFICE (service free  
 to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox-  
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**POKER**—Young man (19) desires position to learn grocery business, or drive delivery team. **JOHN CARTER, 65 Worcester st., Worcester, Mass. 29**

**ANDY MAN, carpenter, glazier (30); \$15 per hr.; references. Mention No. 4622, STATE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), Ireland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 28**

**ARDWOOD FINISHER INSIDE  
TIER, FLOOR POLISHER (44); ref-**

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OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland  
st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 30

HEATING AND VENTILATING EN-  
GINEER, STRAMFITTER, FOREMAN,  
WATSMAN (52). \$25.00 week. 15 years ex-  
perience as heating engineer on high and  
pressure, power, vacuum, with entire  
vision; A1 references. Mention No.  
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (ser-  
vice to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.  
Oxford 2960. 30

WEL CLARK, OPERATOR ELEC  
TRUCK (34), 10 years experience.  
Address: references. Phone No. 4371.  
FREE EMP. OFFICE (morning free  
1), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, MA 02-  
2990.















# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON TO SEVER CONNECTION WITH LIBERAL PARTY

Will Join Canadian Opposition and It Is Rumored May Become Its Leader—Reciprocity Cause of Break

### IS AGAINST POLICY

(Special to the Monitor.) OTTAWA, Ont.—It is now a fairly well assured fact that the Hon. Clifford Sifton will sever his connection with the Liberal party and join the Opposition. He has taken his stand unequivocally with the opponents of "reciprocity" in spite of the fact that he represents Brandon, Sask., one of the districts strongly supporting the new trade proposals.

During an anti-reciprocity meeting in Montreal Mr. Sifton was spontaneously invited by his audience to "come down here and run" (as member for the federal House) when he intimated that his Brandon supporters could no longer be expected to hold him as a suitable representative of their opinions.

Less of a fact, but an active rumor, is the hint that if Mr. Sifton joins the Opposition he may take a prominent part in it—even become its recognized "leader"—but as yet this is not authorized by Conservatives themselves.

Mr. Sifton expresses no dissatisfaction with the Liberal policies or achievements up to the point where he allowed the recent proposals to be made at Washington for the free trade exchange between the two countries. This step he objects to and a few weeks ago took an open stand in the House against his party.

Recently he has gone still further, and has been actively working in opposition to the government's policy, by taking a leading part at "anti-reciprocity" meetings outside "the House."

Mr. Sifton was appointed chairman of the conservation commission at its inception last year, and in that capacity is considered to have done excellent work.

## COMPRESSED AIR IS USED TO SINK PIERS FOR CAIRO BRIDGE

(Special to the Monitor.)

CAIRO—The government engineer in charge of the new bridge being erected over the Nile at Cairo recently gave some interesting particulars of the work to the Cairo Scientific Society. The piers for the bridge have been sunk into position with the aid of compressed air. A box the size of the pier, built of strong steel plates, is put in position in the river on the site of the pier. Its bottom edge is strengthened for cutting its way into the river bed, while its top edge is above water. A little way above the cutting edge is a strong floor of steel girders and plates; above this, the box or "caisson" as it is called, is filled with concrete, leaving only a shaft in the center to give access to the bottom working chamber, which is situated below the steel floor. The top of this shaft is made air-tight and is forced into the working chamber until all the water is driven out and kept out. Workmen then descend the shaft and remove the soil all round the cutting edge, the pier then sinking by its own weight. The soil removed is mostly blown out by the compressed air through a pipe, stones that cannot be so ejected being hoisted up the shaft.

In the case of the Boulac bridge at Cairo, the piers had to be sunk at such a great depth in order to get firm foundation, that the air pressure at times reached the very high figure of 50 pounds per square inch, corresponding to a depth of the cutting edge below water level of nearly 115 feet. The Egyptians have proved to be excellent workers under these conditions. No difficulty was experienced in getting men for this work at wages not greatly exceeding those prevailing for unskilled labor in Cairo. The number of men employed in this part of the work was about 600, and they are brought from upper Egypt villages.

## CARRY ZEMSTVO BILL FOR RUSSIA ON CZAR'S UKASE

ST. PETERSBURG—With the acquiescence of the Emperor, an imperial ukase, promulgating the zemstvo bill under article 87 of the fundamental laws has been issued.

M. Stolypin's assumption of what are virtually dictatorial functions has struck the politicians with amazement and has produced what is regarded as a grave constitutional crisis.

The residence of M. Durnovo, the dismissed former minister of the interior, has become the center of a political revolt, in which it is sought to unite both chambers and nearly all parties against the government.

## EXTRA CASH INFUSES BELLIGERENT SPIRIT, OPPOSITION SAYS

Tells St. Petersburg Government Its Acts Are Not in Keeping With Economic State of the Country.

### DEFENSE IS FIRST

(Special to the Monitor.) ST. PETERSBURG—Speaking at a general debate on the budget here, the Opposition speakers contended that the flourishing condition of the public finances was not in keeping with the economic state of the country, especially when considered in connection with agricultural conditions. As evidenced by the imperial meeting at Potsdam and the delivery of the ultimatum to China, the extra cash in the exchequer appeared only to infuse a belligerent spirit into the government.

In defense the speakers for the government declared that their object was to restore Russia's defenses, and construct the Amur railway, and not to amass funds to meet the requirements of progress. Again the extreme right contended that neither party was justified in the views held; they considered that the pessimism of the left was quite as unwise as the optimism of the minister of finance or the partial optimism of the budget committee. They feel that drastic remedies are called for in order to raise the general standard of living among the people.

The minister of finance said that the resources of the empire were augmenting every day and this fact must bring prosperity to the country at large. When Russia is safe, within a strong and high fence, the time will have arrived for a plan to be matured for internal development. The first object before the governments is the repairing of defenses, the second the progress of civilization in the country. Amidst enthusiastic cheers from center and right the debate was then closed.

## GEN. SMUTS DECLARES SOUTH AFRICA NEEDS ADEQUATE DEFENSE

(Special to the Monitor.)

CAPE TOWN—In a spirited speech made before the assembly here, General Smuts, minister of the interior, dwelt at length upon the question of national defense, pointing out that, although the troubles of South Africa had mainly come from within, nevertheless the coast needed adequate defense. South Africa was not only enormously rich in minerals, but held strategically a strong position, having a coaling station at Durban which was of first-rate importance. He emphasized that the time had arrived for South Africa to undertake her own defenses, and proposed as a basis of the Cape mounted rifles, who could perform the duties of police in time of peace, and would be convertible into a fighting force in case of war. General Smuts laid stress on the fact that South Africa had now become a nation, and must undertake all the responsibilities which accrued to such a position in the world.

He said that the local garrison artillery would need to be reinforced by royal garrison artillery, which was a highly technical corps, and for whose services the Union must pay, also that they further needed mobile columns in conjunction with the coast garrisons, especially for East London and Port Elizabeth, where there were no fixed defenses. He advocated a system of annual training by which young men between the ages of 18 and 20 would be made efficient, this idea being similar to that in Lord Kitchener's Australian scheme. He advised also the division of the country into areas, with a thoroughly trained officer over each. These officers should be men associated with the people, who were well known to them. A time would come when by this means South Africa would have 100,000 well-trained men at command. Finally General Smuts advocated the formation of a veteran reserve drawn from members of the rifle clubs.

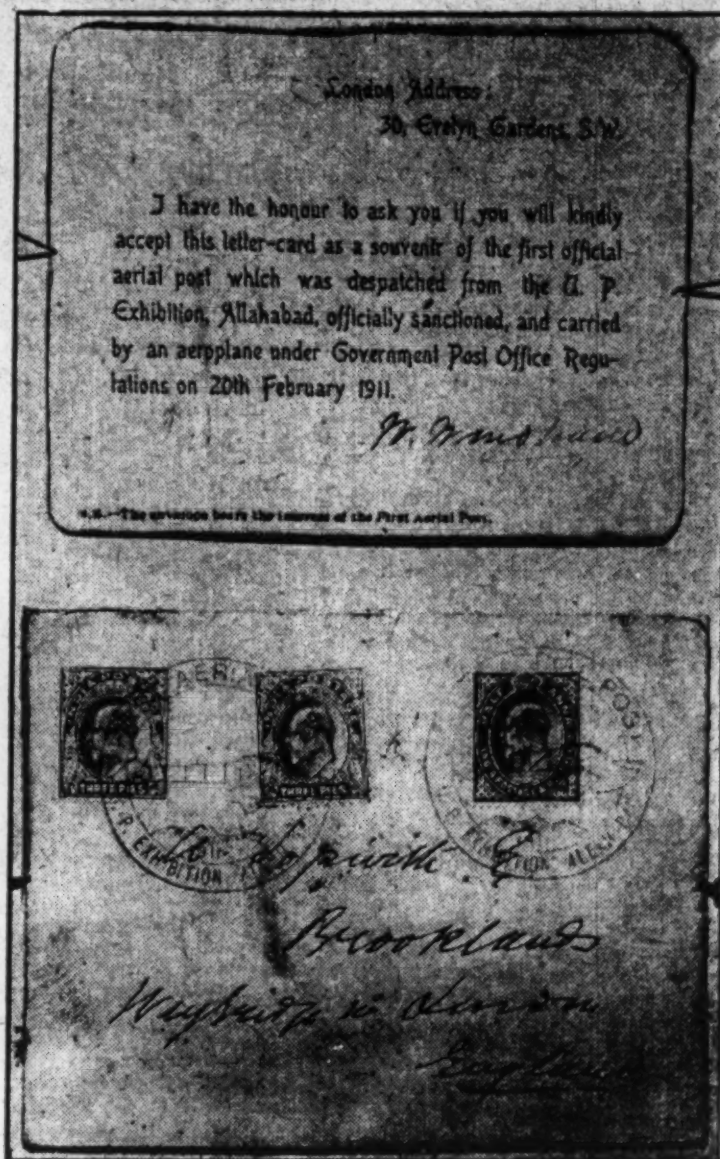
## GALE IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

LONDON—The mail service has been completely disorganized by a gale which has been blowing for 48 hours in the English channel. Nearly all the telephone and telegraph lines between London and the Kentish coast have been blown down. Spanish steamship Setiembre, from Porman, Spain, is on the rocks off Scilly.

## GERMAN BALLOON IN RIVER

CASSEL, Ger.—While attempting a flight to the North sea Sunday the spherical balloon Altenburg, with four passengers, was driven by a hurricane into the Fulda river, but the balloonists were saved. The balloon traveled 150 miles in three hours.

## AEROPLANE POSTMARK ON LETTER FROM INDIA



(Photo taken specially for the Monitor.) Letter sent by first aerial post received by Tom Sopwith in London—Sent from Allahabad.

(Special to the Monitor.) LONDON—The mails which have just reached England from India have brought with them the letters of the first aeroplane post. The story of this new departure is somewhat interesting. Captain Windham was desirous of showing by practical demonstration that the aeroplane could be used by a besieged town as a means of communication with the outside world. With this end in view he obtained permission of the post-master-general of the Indian postal service to inaugurate an aerial post at the United Provinces exhibition at Allahabad. The postoffice, while giving its sanction to this, declined to permit any charge above the ordinary rates of postage. A special die was consequently cut for

a postmark stamped in red upon the envelopes, and surrounded by the inscription, "First Aerial Post, U. P. Exhibition, Allahabad." In addition to this there was a design of an aeroplane crossing mountains, with the year 1911 added. The mail was carried by aeroplane from the exhibition buildings to the postoffice at Allahabad, only letters and post cards being accepted. At Allahabad it was distributed in the ordinary way. It is consequently claimed that these letters and post cards are the first in the world to have been despatched by aeroplane from any government postoffice in the ordinary course of business. The letters posted in Calcutta on Feb. 16, and traveling via Allahabad aerial post and Bombay, were received in London on March 11.

## FRENCH REPORT FOR NAUENDORFFS

But Minister of Justice Will Say Whether Family Is to Be Allowed to Bear Name of Bourbon.

### AGAINST HISTORIANS

(Special to the Monitor.) PARIS—A very interesting report relating to a romantic page of French history has just been laid before the Senate. It deals with the petition lodged with the claimant, Charles Louis de Bourbon, on March 15, 1910, on behalf of himself and his brothers, praying that the French state civil would recognize, as had the Dutch, that the person known under the name of Nauendorff was actually Charles Louis de Bourbon, Duke of Normandy and son of Louis XVI, and of Marie Antoinette, and that his descendants consequently belonged to the Bourbon family and that their names should be "inscribed on the official records as French subjects."

This petition has been examined by a committee appointed by the Senate consisting of M. Gustave Rivet, president; Louis Martin, secretary; MM. Boissy d'Anglas, Dupont, Cabart, Danneville, Caudin de Villaine, Delpech, Thouens and Chaumie.

The report, which is the work of M. Boissy d'Anglas, covers 272 quarto pages and may be divided into several parts.

In the first part the writer makes an examination of the historical questions relating to Louis XVII, which are fully set forth in the petition above referred to. The second part is devoted to examining the documentary evidence produced in proof of the facts stated in the petition; in it M. Boissy d'Anglas summarizes his numerous conclusions, which are all in favor of the deduction that Nauendorff was actually Louis XVII. This deduction is based on the evidence, found in some official English records, proving the relations that existed between himself and the English government. Use is made also of the records of the estate civil, of the official epitaphs in Holland, of the documents relating to the refusal of Holland to issue a passport to Nauendorff in the name of de Bourbon, es-

ablishing him to travel under that name in England and Switzerland, the refusal being made so as to avoid offending the susceptibilities of the then French government, and also of the evidence contained in the documents connected with the naturalization in Holland of Adelbert de Bourbon, the brother of Charles Edmond de Bourbon.

The report makes some very strong reflections on the refusal of the royal family to recognize the rights of the dauphin during his life or even subsequently. The ecclesiastical evidence set forth is particularly strong and appears to be based on the results of a secret commission of inquiry made many years ago.

Much evidence of an apparently irrefutable character has been submitted to the committee in support of the facts stated in the petition, and it would appear that the evidence upon which, in the past, all authorities have acted in trying to arrive at a decision on this much discussed question will have to be regarded as unreliable in face of that now set forth in the documents accompanying the committee's report.

The committee declare themselves impressed with the importance of the arguments of the petition, as well as with the various documents and other evidence submitted, and recommend to the Senate

## GERMAN ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONTIER CAUSE OF CONCERN

Fortifications at Mouth of the Scheldt and Building of Detraining Stations on Belgian and Swiss Borders Declared to Be Breach of International Law.

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—The schemes for fortifying the mouth of the Scheldt, and so closing that river to the ships of any ally of Belgium, in the event of the neutrality of that country being violated, have attracted the attention of all students of strategy in Europe. For a long time past, Germany has been forming an immense detraining station at Elsenborn, on the Belgian frontier, from which a German army corps could be flung over the Belgian border, so as to take a French army on the left flank.

To this is now added the fact that similar strategic railways and detraining stations are being formed on the Swiss frontier, between Mulhouse and Porrentruy, with the effect that another German army corps could be thrown at a moment's notice across the Swiss frontier, so as to take the French armies in flank upon the right. The importance of this lies in the fact that, owing to the position of Switzerland and Belgium, the actual frontier between France and Germany is reduced to 150 miles, covered along its whole length by the most elaborate system of entrenchments and fortifications.

It is perfectly true that the violation of neutral territory in this way is barred by international law, but few countries have ever hesitated to violate this law, least of all Germany, when vital issues were at stake. Frederick the Great set the most shameless example of such violation when he invaded Silesia, at the beginning of the Seven Years war; Napoleon never troubled himself particularly about it, when, dur-

ing the days of the empire, he wished to reach the German frontier by the very roads the Germans in turn would have to traverse if they adopted his policy; while, in our own time, the attack of the Japanese torpedo boats on Port Hamilton, though not a violation of neutral territory, was a practical violation of international law.

It is not to be wondered, therefore, that the French are viewing these proceedings with intense concern, and one of the ablest of French military authorities, General Langlois, has drawn particular and serious attention to the existing conditions in a recent treatise he has written on the subject.

The truth is that without a violation of Belgian and Swiss neutrality, Germany would be absolutely unable to make use of her considerable numerical superiority, and there is no reason to believe that the present directors of the German war office would hesitate to embark on this violation of neutrality any more than Frederick the Great or Napoleon himself.

A frontal attack upon the Franco-German frontier, with its terrible line of fortifications coupling it from one extremity to the other, would be one thing, but a frontal attack, backed up by two vast flanking movements, through Belgium and Switzerland, would be altogether another thing.

It is the building of the machinery for these flanking movements which is creating considerable uneasiness in French military circles today, and which is naturally causing complications of a very far-reaching diplomatic nature.

## SWISS WATCHES BEST ALL COMERS

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—An interesting trial of watches and chronometers has been taking place at Kew, conducted by the observatory department of the physical laboratory there. The trials last 40 days and consist of various tests, such as variation in time kept by watches under different conditions of cold and heat, or by placing the watches in unusual positions.

The Swiss watches emerged triumphantly from the trials under heat and cold and beat all competitors. This superiority is said to be due to the use of the "invar" balance, which serves to correct disturbances caused by changes of temperature.

Messrs. Golay & Stahl and Messrs. Patek & Phillips were the winning firms, their percentage of marks being 93.2 and 92.8 respectively. Messrs. C. Frodsham of London and W. Milne of Manchester followed with 92.5 and 91.7.

## CASTS TAKEN OF FAMOUS STATUES FOR EXHIBITION

(Special to the Monitor.)

PARIS—The Arc de Triomphe in the Place du Carroussel is at present almost lost to sight in consequence of the elaborate scaffolding which surrounds it, but strange to say it is not for the purpose of repairs, as this famous work of Percier and Fontaine has no such need.

It appears that a body of experienced workmen is engaged in taking casts of the statues in marble which form part of the decoration all round the arch and which represent the different army corps that took part in the battle of Austerlitz. These statues represent a cuirassier by Launay, a dragon by Corbet, a mounted infantryman, by Foucau, a rifleman of the line, by Bridan, a sapper, by Dumont Senr, a grenadier, by Dardel, and a rifleman of the guard, by Montony.

The casts taken are destined for the Turin exhibition and are to be used to embellish the facade of the central palace of the French section. The work is being carried out under the direction and at the cost of the management of the exhibition.

## BRIGHTON WILL START NEW CROSS-CHANNEL SERVICE

BRIGHTON—Brighton intends to celebrate the year of the coronation by new and daring enterprises. It is proposed to start a new cross-channel service of turbine steamers between French ports and Brighton, to lay out an enormous aerodrome in the outskirts of the town, to rebuild the Palace pier and construct a beautiful winter garden and theater. An extensive scheme for decorating the long sea front and illuminating the public buildings during the month of the coronation is also on foot.

By Whitsuntide the cross-channel steamers will be running and it is hoped that this service will prove an attraction to the visitors and residents who like to make day excursions to the other side and will not prove to be a serious rival to other lines carrying mails and passengers to the continent. William Forbes, general manager of the Brighton railway, says that "Fairyland by the Sea" will be a suitable title for Brighton during the coronation month.

## OTTAWA LUMBER CUT DECREASES

OTTAWA, Ont.—"Lumber driving on the Ottawa is likely to be later this year than usual," said Senator Edwards recently. "This is owing to the exceptional thickness of the ice and the continuous cold of the winter."

Sensor Edwards said that the total log cut this year would be somewhat less than usual, probably under 500,000,000 feet.

The cut would not affect the mill operations this season, however, as there were sufficient logs stored to bring the operations up to the average.

## PRIZE CAMORRIST INFORMED

VITERBO—Many letters have been received by Abbatemaggio, the Camorrist informer, urging him to continue his revelations in the interest of his country.

## AUSTRALIA LETS CONTRACT FOR OIL TO BE USED BY NAVY

(Special to the Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The Commonwealth Oil Corporation will, it appears, provide oil for use as fuel in the Australian navy, a contract having been signed to this effect. The Hon. G. F. Pearce, minister of defence, said, in speaking on the subject, that locally produced oil would be supplied by the corporation to the Sydney depot, but that permission would be granted for the use of imported oil at other ports. The local oil will, it is hoped, eventually be supplied throughout, but the production is insufficient at the present moment, in addition to which, the question of transport has to be considered, in order that it may be carried out in a more economical manner. In the opinion of Senator Pearce, the value of the shale oil industry and its possibilities are enormous, and but few people really appreciate the value of the industry to Australia. Having recently returned from a visit to the works, Mr. Pearce expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with the preparations that are being made, and considers that, in a short time, it will be possible to supply all the requirements of the commonwealth with respect to oil fuel for defense purposes.

## MANY JAPANESE LABORERS GO TO NEW CALEDONIA

(Special to the Monitor.)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The question of the large number of Japanese immigrants settling in New Caledonia is attracting considerable attention. According to a report published by the Sun, there will soon be over 4000 residents, many of whom are skilled artisans and engineers, although working in the nickel mines. It is pointed out also that the emigration to New Caledonia has been strongly urged for some time past in Japan. According to the Sydney Morning Herald, the French residents are not concerned by the arrival of so many Japanese, and in reference to the question it is pointed out that the Japanese are excellent workers, but that while the labor problem is being solved other problems are being raised. It is urged also that it is impossible to view without concern even a peaceful invasion of the Pacific by Japanese labor; nevertheless it is clear that if "we neglect the exploitation of the Pacific others will certainly do the work in a manner little to our taste."

## EXPLOSIVES ARE OLD WAR BOMBS

TOKIO—In an official report to the Governor of Nagasaki the recent discovery of explosives in Tau City is explained as simply the finding of certain bombs which had been brought from the scene of the late war by a former army officer for sale.

## WEST TO HAVE SEISMOLOGIST

ROME—Fr. Alfani, the seismologist, is reported to have accepted the offer of a chair of seismology in a university of one of the western states of America. He is now director of the observatory at Florence.

## The Monitor ON SATURDAY

Is Now Running Two Pages for The Boys and Girls In Which Appear The Busyville Bees

comical illustrations by Floyed Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Baum, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

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## The Camera Contest

is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the possessor of the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Fairmount and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

## Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## PRAYER

NO QUESTION in the search for wisdom is too great and no matter in human life is too trivial to be brought within the serene borders of prayer when the nature and offices of prayer are rightly understood. Christian Science challenges the prayers of mortals and wherein it finds them selfish declares them "amiss." He who has prayed for what he wants and not received it, and who has in time perhaps abandoned prayer, is urged by Christian Science to examine his petitions and see if the very nature of them has not barred him from the presence of God. Not what we want, but what God wants, what divine Mind establishes and maintains; should characterize prayer. Indeed nothing less than the chastened longing to see, however dimly, and to do, however feebly, all that God requires of men, is prayer at all; and the students of Christian Science, if they are honest with themselves, are fast ceasing to pray for what they think is right and are setting themselves humbly about finding what God knows to be right.

This spirit of true prayer must of course extend into all thought, all action. If we cease to ask God to help us get what we ourselves want, we must to be consistent stop trying through our wills, our talents, our personal force or persuasiveness, to bring to pass anything we selfishly want. The self-surrender which discovers God's ways reserves no right to work for personal interests in any situation. He who makes such surrender means "Thy will be done" when he says it; and he lovingly walks in the way that reduces his own willful human desires to the smallest possible resistance. Not all at once is self-seeking put aside. Its destruction means with many the reversal of a life-habit.

Slowly and sometimes painfully, perhaps, the adjustment comes, but it comes, nevertheless, attended with blessing, to him who loves good better than evil. For the strain of human experience puts upon every man, daily, the need to escape from evil, and soon or late he must come to that laying down of self which alone affords him escape. Ceasing to work for what gratifies his personal wishes and desiring contritely to leave his fortunes wholly to the law and the love of that divine Mind which made him, he will come into new points of view; new worlds; new knowledge of God's capacity to care for His own. And he who finds his way, in this awakening, to Christian Science, finds that which reveals to him an ade-

quate God—a God altogether worth trusting for every right and good thing. Christian Science, its students maintain, unveils a God whose every thought and plan for man has provided all that man can receive and hold of usefulness, happiness, righteous success. And this is no new God, remember, no different one, but the God of the Scriptures, the God of Christ Jesus—understood. Then why is not true prayer, that thought-habit which guides all desires God-ward, the very happiest and safest companionship men can have? For it is companionship with God; this constant search for His will that men may do it; it is unity with God, so fast and so far as spiritual understanding grasps His law.

Prayer, then, enfolds and pervades all thinking, all living, when thought is striving to be right. Nothing is too humble to consider in prayer, nothing so great that it can prosper without prayer. For prayer is just the finding out of God's purpose about all things, small and great. Now Christian Science declares God as all Life, all Truth, all Love; as knowing no evil, doing no evil, permitting no evil; as having all power and as sharing power with nothing unlike Himself. Then the attitude of the heart which seeks to know God better and the instructed understanding which comes mentally into conscious unity with His purposes must find in a God in whom there is no evil at all, happier plans for man's welfare than man could possibly plan for himself. Does this sound too utopian, too visionary, for a practical work-a-day world? Ask the business men and women, the professional workers, the home-makers, whose love for right, prayer has been so happily quickened by Christian Science, if they have lost anything in discarding so large a share of personal interests that they may consider more the greatest good to the greatest number, and their answer will doubtless set you, too, to searching the Scriptures and the writings of Mrs. Eddy that you may find the secret of their joy.

Not for any earthly thing, not even for health, does the genuine Christian Scientist ask without his constant "if it be nearest right" as a check upon his desires. One could wish for health and activity that he might do evil, and such a cure the law of God could never uphold. The health that springs from spiritual understanding, however, is man's inheritance, and this is safely his when thought is so righted that all healthful activities are harnessed to God's service. For this health Christian Science is working among mortals, and Christian Scientists know that no evil thing has power to hold them or others from such spiritually insured freedom from disease when they earn it. And it is through the understanding prayer which fosters trust in God and minimizes fear of evil, prayer that seeks for and finds God's purposes that they may undo every selfish instinct, that the health resulting from Christian Science treatment appears. Christian Science treatment is prayer; prayer that leaves the working out of all things with divine law; prayer that knows there is no power other than God. It heals no faster than it purifies human motives and desires; but coincident with the mental cleansing healing comes, swiftly, surely. This is the law of God to which right prayer has access, and every man who wants it can find his way to it if he seeks the things of God without deceit, wholeheartedly.

### Russian Population

The total population of Russia in Europe and Russia in Asia was 160,065,200 on Jan. 1, 1909, an increase of 86,000,000 in fifty years. The distribution is: European Russia, 116,506,500; Poland, 11,871,800; Caucasus, 11,396,000; Central Asian provinces, 9,361,300; Siberia, 7,875,500, and Finland (the "hope" of Russia), 3,015,700. In Russia proper, exclusive of Finland, only 21 per cent of the total population can read and write, leaving 79 per cent of illiteracy.—Milwaukee Free Press.

## True Terminology of Art

Applicable to all the arts.

DISCUSSING whether the terms realism, idealism, etc., as used in painting, for example, express any permanent quality of thought, a recent writer has intimated that the world do refer to some fundamental property of all art and therefore are sound artistic terminology. He cites the word impressionism, for example, as meaning really an art that has little appeal to memory. As such it certainly is applicable to all the arts and has higher authority than much of the studio patter.

Any artistic effort which appeals largely to material forms that dwell in memory is what is wrongly termed realism. Impressionism is closer to idealism just because its appeal is to the constant sense of beauty that is a kind of mental harmony rather than a physical form. It hints the abstract beauty, that which is beyond material form and color, and therefore the school of art that may be termed impressionistic whether in painting, music or poetry, is caviare to the general. Impressionism

## FIGUREHEADS ON OLD BRITISH SHIPS

FIVE figureheads affixed to stumps in a ship-breaker's yard are all that now remain of an equal number of the magnificent sailing ships which formed the "wooden walls of Old England" in the last generation. Reading from left to right, the vessels represented are Collingwood, Formidable (nearly hidden), Edinburgh, Leander and Duke of Wellington.

They all belonged to a class beloved by poets and painters who have not yet discovered the beauty of ideas and grace of form latent in their 20,000-ton steel descendants. Latent, that is, so far as the greater part of mankind is concerned, until a bard shall arise who can perceive what some now see, though they cannot express it, that there is as much poetry in water-tube boilers and turbines as ever there was in masts and sails; or until the painter shall discern the beauty of curve in the lines of a modern hull and the surfaces of a propeller blade.

These ships were direct successors of the fleets of Nelson's day, and Collingwood commemorates the distinguished admiral of that name, second in command at Trafalgar, where he led the line into action and was the first to engage the enemy.

Formidable, an 84-gun ship built in 1825, is an instance of the survival of famous names, having been the third successor of the French flagship captured by Hawke at Quiberon bay in 1759, and added to the navy under her original name. French naval architects of the eighteenth century had a great reputation, and the British generally paid them the compliment of acquiring specimens of their skill whenever circumstances rendered it possible.

Edinburgh, the fourth of that name, originally a 74-gun ship, took part in the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840. Subsequently, having been converted into a 80-gun screw steamer, she saw service during the Russian war in which the Leander, a 50-gun ship, was also employed. A famous predecessor of the latter ship ended an eventful



(Photo taken specially for the Monitor.)  
FIGUREHEADS OF BRITISH BATTLESHIPS.  
Collingwood, Formidable, Edinburgh, Leander and Duke of Wellington

career at the bombardment of Algiers in 1816. An advertisement for men for this ship, of which the following is an extract, throws a curious light on the state of things which existed before the days of continuous service.

It commences: "Who would enter for small craft whilst the Leander, the finest and fastest sailing frigate in the world, with a good spar-deck overhead to keep you dry, warm and comfortable, and a lower deck like a barn, where you may play at leap-frog after the hammocks

are hung up, has room for 100 active seamen."

The writer often admired the Duke of Wellington, one of the last and about the finest of the wooden navy, as she lay for years in Portsmouth harbor as flagship of the port admiral. A steam three-decker of 131 guns; she was built as the Windsor Castle but renamed after the Duke of Wellington, having been launched on Sept. 14, 1852. She carried the flag of the vice-admiral, Sir C. Napier, during the Russian war.

The chief means of parents is their own example. Children follow in the main what they habitually see and hear. They contract from those nearest them their manners and emotions, their moral principles of duty, honesty, truth, justice and industry, their social interests, purposes and services, their religious reverence, aspiration and faith. The father who wishes his son to be straight, clean, strong and cheerful, the mother who wishes her daughter to be fine, wise, happy and useful, must themselves exhibit these qualities. At the same time, progress is possible. The new generation need not be a mere repetition of the old. Under favorable conditions the children may achieve some advance over their parents. If they are better cared for, better situated and better educated they may become better men and women. This is what every good parent hopes for and works for.—The Standard.

### Oldest Book in the World

A priceless manuscript of 18 pages, found in an Egyptian monument and published in facsimile in France about the year 1847, is thought to be the oldest book in the world. Procured at Thebes by Prisse d'Avennes and presented by him to the National library at Paris, it is usually called the "Papyrus Prisse," from the name of the donor. As the manuscript was found in a monument of the eleventh dynasty, it must be anterior to the shepherd kings and therefore older by many centuries than the time of Moses—older even than the date usually assigned to Abraham—and so of all existing books it would be the most ancient, says the Milwaukee Free Press. The words of every page, though believed to have been written 4000 years ago, are intensely black to this day and in a bold, round hand. By a curious irony this echo from the very childhood of the world laments the good old times that had passed away. The author, who was a prince of the royal blood, gives warning to the young and declares that the words of ancient wisdom should be the daily food of children and grown men alike. Humility and obedience he makes to be the foundation of all virtue.

### The Pocahontas Delegation

Clarence W. Watson, the new senator for West Virginia, was a delegate some time ago to a congressional convention held in his district. Pocahontas county was represented in the convention by only one delegate. The chairman asked for a rollcall on a matter that many did not understand. Whereupon the lone Pocahontas delegate arose and said in all seriousness to the assembled multitude: "Wait! The Pocahontas delegation desires to hold a consultation."—Washington Herald.

### The Sacrifice

At what expense the greater good is bought! For ampler freedom some must hide the bars.—Henry Dumont.

When therefore the smallest instinct or desire of thy heart calleth thee towards God and a newness of life, give it time and leave to speak; take care thou refuse not Him that speaketh. . . . Be retired, silent, passive, and humbly attentive to this new risen light within thee.—William Law.

## WOMEN AND WINGS

THE difference between law and morality is illustrated in the experience of the women of Vancouver, Wash., who, when they go to shop in Portland, Ore., have to take the Chinese pheasants' wings off their hats and carry them in their suitcases. It is illegal to wear these wings in Portland and on the boat that crosses the Columbia river the women do a bit of hasty millinery which saves them notoriety and fines in Portland.

The newspaper that informs eastern ignorance about these things does not say whether the prejudice in Portland against Chinese pheasants' wings is part

of the reported prejudice against the brethren of the oriental realm, or whether the wings are objected to because they are pheasants' wings, the present season for pheasants being closed, or whether it is just because they are wings that they are taboo.

However, women are always the wearers of wings to the masculine fancy in the chivalrous West, we are told, and it is difficult to imagine their being arrested for symbolizing in their dress their attribute of heavenlyness by the ornaments long and long the delight of painters and poets in delineating angelic beings.

And yet, when one comes to think of it, the angels painted by the great masters are of the masculine persuasion. Perhaps the feminine folk were recognized as able to make their flight through ethereal regions of being without the addition of anything to their present equipment, while the superinducement of feathers upon the masculine shoulders was a sign that man would have to become something very different from what he is habitually before he could hope to rise to places where woman always abides.

All of which is an avowal in a direction where the suffrage folk may well search for ammunition in their sturdy warfare for womanly rights.

### In Andalusia

A trio of Andalusian maidens taking a walk is a sight to please an artist's eye. Their behavior is so modest, their hair so neatly tied—always in the latest Spanish fashion—with the addition of a flower. Their cotton dresses, prettily made and spotlessly clean, are nearly always protected by white or colored aprons elaborately trimmed with lace and surrounded by a frill. In the country the girls wear no head-covering, even in the coldest weather, but round their shoulders they generally carry woolen shawls folded in oblong shape, so that they lie straight across the back and hang over each arm. These in springtime are sometimes of silk, very prettily embroidered.

Andalusian girls are as a rule singularly graceful, with small hands and feet. Their complexions are pale, with the exception of those who live by the sea or in mountainous places, such as Ronda, where the women have always been noted for their beauty.—Pall Mall Gazette.

### Women Gain in Norway

With the government supporting a bill that proposes to open all public offices to women, save only those of the church and the military service, the women of the enlightened country of the north have made great strides in the direction of the equality, denial of which is inconsistent with the spirit of the times. The government would even have included clerical posts had the bishops consented. Thus it appears that the government of Norway will afford an illustration of how the plan of equal opportunity for women with the men to hold public office works. The friends of equal suffrage have no doubt as to the entire feasibility of equal opportunity for the sexes. They are satisfied that as an outcome there will be more equality in law and more equality in the apportionment of responsibilities and duties. The day of woman suffrage in all enlightened lands is fast drawing near.—Baltimore American.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Strength of Spider's Web

The strength of the spider, and of the materials it employs, is something almost incomprehensible, when the size of the insect and the thickness of its thread are taken into account. Recent experiments have shown that a single thread of a web made by a spider which weighed 54 milligrams supported endwise a weight of four grains, or 74 times the weight of the spider itself. When, therefore, a spider spins a web to let himself down from the ceiling, or from the branch of a tree, and we see him descending without perceiving his thread at all, we may be perfectly sure that he is not only in no danger of falling but that he could carry 73 other spiders down with him on his invisible rope. Knowing this fact with reference to a single thread, we need not be surprised that the threads of a web interwoven and reinforced one by another, have a very considerable strength, and are able to hold bees and wasps, themselves very powerful in proportion to their size, and to bend without breaking under a weight of dew or rain.—New York Press.

### Geese as Actors

One of the operas now being given in New York to the great delight of the grown folks is called "The Royal Children," the music by Humperdinck, who composed "Hansel and Gretel." In "The Royal Children" the princess is first of all seen as a goose girl, tending her flock in the meadows. Now this flock of geese is real and they are often an important part of the performance, especially when they

### PICTURE PUZZLE



What famous Trojan hero?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, March 27, 1911.

### Changing Municipal Government

It CAN be said truthfully in a general way that commission government, so far as it has been tested, is justifying itself. Even when most imperfect, it is an improvement over the old system. While it greatly enlarges opportunity for radical and sometimes unwise experimentation in local administration, it affords opportunity for speedy correction of errors. In California, where a large measure of discretion is granted to municipalities in the matter of charter amendment, experiments are being made which tend toward public ownership on an extensive scale. This is true of Los Angeles in particular, where the way has been opened by the referendum for the municipal operation of all kinds of public utilities. In undertaking to manage enterprises that have heretofore required the attention of efficiently officered private corporations, Los Angeles, of course, will assume a great responsibility; but the country and the world will hardly discourage that energetic and progressive community merely because risk accompanies the undertaking. Rather will the country and the world await the result with great and sympathetic interest.

People of towns and cities have long desired the privilege of conducting their communities in their own way. It is not yet the wisest plan to grant absolute home rule to all places. There are conditions in many of the great centers of population which make it necessary that the state shall exercise a measure of jurisdiction, a measure of restraint, over the local authority; but of late the home rule principle has been extended to many towns and cities in the different states, and the tendency is in this direction. Some of these communities, after trying new methods of government for a time, have found them defective in certain particulars and are now striving to correct them. We find an example of this in the case of Grand Rapids, Mich. It is now looking toward an improvement upon the commission system. It proposes to do away, as much as possible, with elective offices. With a mayor and three assistants, a comptroller, attorney and clerk, it is felt that the municipality can be managed better than if it had to carry a regiment of local officials. It will have a board of aldermen, however, and here is the point wherein it will differ from the commission idea.

But details in any case are secondary to the point that, so far as enabling legislative acts or liberal interpretation of statutes have permitted, communities are struggling to improve their local government. In those instances where there is apparent failure there should be no harsh criticism or hasty judgment. Out of all the seeming unrest and confusion there seems sure to emerge a clearer and a more exalted sense of individual responsibility for better municipal rule.

TALKING for thousands of miles by means of a wireless telephone system sounds like an attractive proposition. In case the New York inventor who claims to have made that discovery succeeds in having it generally adopted, it might be well to provide that the subscribers should not all talk at once.

### Panama Canal and the Railroads

It is just as well that the public shall be made acquainted with the nature of the controversy that has arisen between the administration and the transcontinental railroad companies with regard to the rates to be charged against vessels for the privilege of passing through the Panama canal when that great waterway shall be ready for business. Although the formal opening of the canal will not take place until January, 1915, the first day of September, 1913, has been agreed upon as that upon which the first merchantman shall pass through from ocean to ocean. This is still a considerable distance ahead, but it is none too early for the fixing of the rates and all other regulations necessary to the efficient conduct of business in the zone.

The international navigation congress, which meets in London next June, informed Colonel Goethals some time since that eighteen months' notice of the opening of the canal to commerce is requisite in order that rates and contracts between foreign ocean-going ships and shippers might be adjusted in time to take immediate advantage of the new route. Hence the chief engineer of the canal urged that the rates be fixed by the last session of Congress. The transcontinental railroads, however, opposed the terms upon which it was proposed to fix them and nothing was done. This postponement of action has been regarded as a victory of the railroads over the President, who is set against granting vessels owned or operated by the railroads any favors likely to enable them to compete, at an advantage, with independent American shipping. In order that the transcontinental railroads may not be able to fasten their grip upon the business of the canal, the arrangement favored by the administration is one that grants to independent vessels favors which will be absolutely denied to shipping controlled by the transcontinental railroads. In other words, the administration plan is to fix tolls that will make it impossible for the railroads to operate lines of vessels through the waterway.

The railroads have set up several pleas against this treatment, but to no avail beyond the fact that they have thus far succeeded in deferring final action upon rates. One of their strongest contentions is to the effect that the government in this instance is striving to encourage the very form of discrimination which, when practised by the transportation companies, is regarded as an unlawful proceeding. To this and to similar contentions the administration replies that its policy with reference to the railroads and the canal is not intended to be restrictive so much as protective. The railroads intimate that the independent vessels may not be able to obtain rates to points of connection as favorable as those which shipping under their control would enjoy, and the administration replies that the interstate commerce commission is competent to look after that phase of the matter.

Every precaution should be taken to prevent the Panama canal from falling under the domination of monopoly. Every precaution should be taken to prevent the canal from being used to the disadvantage of independent shipping. The hope of the country is that

the opening of the canal may lead to the upbuilding of the merchant marine. It is not necessary to the accomplishment of any good purpose in the interest of shipping that the railroads should be treated unfairly in their legitimate pursuit of business. They must not complain, on the other hand, if in relation to the Panama canal and other waterway projects they are the subject of doubt. Their course in this respect has hardly been such as to win confidence. Rather than to antagonize water transportation they might, far better, cooperate in the schemes for improving it.

With the Boston & Maine preparing to construct car shops to cost \$3,000,000 at North Billerica, here is one instance where railroad retrenchment did not come with the decision of the interstate commerce commission.

Now that an official censorship of plays apparently is to be maintained in Boston, the authorities should be assured of the collaboration of all organizations which may strongly influence the theater-going public. A stand like the one taken by Mayor Fitzgerald in barring from presentation here a drama that conveys debatable impressions will have slight permanent effect unless all theatrical productions in Boston are carefully scrutinized, and ruled out when found to be unwholesome. It is important, therefore, that this matter should be taken up, discussed and acted upon by clubs and societies with the idea of causing the members and all with whom they come in contact to discriminate in favor of the play that accomplishes good. Surrounding with the guise of artistic merit the counterfeit representations of baser phases of human life is exploiting what, deprived of its illusive glamour, would prove unattractive.

At this time, when followers of the drama all over the country are pondering the merits of Mayor Fitzgerald's action, it is enlightening to note that influential men here already are giving earnest thought to ways and means of informing theatergoers how to separate the wheat from the chaff. In such a work organization might readily become a powerful factor. The stage is one of the strongest influences in modern life. It is helpful or otherwise according as the standard of plays is raised or lowered. Those who are responsible for dramatic direction have a duty to perform that they cannot rightfully ignore. The editor of a responsible newspaper bars from its columns items and stories that some persons would read with fervid interest, but from which he knows the public at large should be protected. Why should not the conscientious owner of a theater be equally careful about the plays for which his house solicits patronage?

There is an element of public responsibility in the conduct of a theater. The unwholesome play panders to a false taste that should be corrected and not encouraged. Here in Boston there may be started a world-wide movement to make the stage constructive. It is of little avail to establish a censorship that may eventually result in making theatrical productions uninteresting. Tearing down is of no use without building up. In place of what is taken away something must be supplied if results are to be wholly satisfactory. The censorship, to maintain which the mayor apparently is clothed with ample authority, should be fortified with the work of various organizations to keep the drama clean. On the stage, as elsewhere, for the removal of darkness it is only necessary to let in the light.

PELTING the crowds with flowers flung from aeroplanes may yet become a Mardi Gras feature, but how under the sun will the merry-makers below respond?

### Platinum and Gold

A DESPATCH from Chicago, which city has become one of the world's important jewelry manufacturing centers, brings the news that platinum is to be pressed forward in preference to gold in the fabrication of fashionable ornaments for personal wear. The National Wholesale Jewelers Association, so it is stated, has actually decreed the employment of the more precious metal hereafter in the arts over which that body exercises considerable jurisdiction. Heretofore, it appears, platinum has been used chiefly for expensive diamond settings; henceforth it is to be used in all kinds of smaller articles, such as stickpins and studs for men, and earrings, brooches, rings, chains and bracelets for women. Platinum is so much higher than gold—the retail price ranging from \$52 to \$60 an ounce—that it is calculated by the manufacturing jewelers to be quite beyond the reach of ordinary people and, therefore, more desirable in the fashionable trade.

If there was enough platinum to go around it is not improbable that sooner or later the metal would find its way into the coinage system of nations. Silver, as everybody knows, has been greatly cheapened by increased production in recent years. Should platinum of the highest degree of fineness be made the standard of value, it would probably be found that gold is slowly going the way of silver. Measured by its purchasing power, we know already that gold is not worth as much as it was a few years ago.

But gold is not to be superseded to any great extent, even in the fine arts, for many years to come, if any other metal shall ever take its place. Alarmists will have it at times that the constant discovery of new gold fields and the constant discovery of new processes in mining, smelting and refining are tending to flood the world with the metal and to cheapen it. But the world is at the same time increasing its consumption of gold, not only in coinage and as a reserve basis for currency circulation but in the fine and mechanical arts.

There is no reason why platinum should not be exploited as a material for the manufacture of fashionable jewelry. On the other hand, there is no reason for thinking that gold will become within our time so unfashionable for any purpose as to bear the mark of cheapness.

TRANSPLANTING a fifteen-ton elm tree in these days is approached as an ordinary task. Not many years ago it would have been much like moving a mountain.

WE NOW have German professors talking by wireless underground. Sub terra, it seems, might easily become sub rosa.

CONGRESSMEN and senators may almost be heard counting the days when it means settling down to business once more.

### Make Drama Constructive

### Education Following the Flag

There are those who may question the full wisdom of allowing the United States to become a colonial power, but there can be no two opinions that in every instance where the flag of this country has been raised over a newly acquired territory the people have been benefited educationally. A striking illustration is furnished by Porto Rico. In the few years that the American government has been in control, the public school system has been improved to such a degree that world-educators are astonished at the change that has taken place in the native population. The work accomplished by Edwin D. Dexter, commissioner of education of Porto Rico, and those associated with him, is a telling evidence that the Latin-American furnishes the best material from which to mold a citizen of the country to which he owes allegiance.

Magnificent as is the scenery of the island, and excellent as are the macadamized roads, what strikes the recent visitor to Porto Rico most forcibly is the public school houses, which, to the number of more than 1000, are encountered everywhere. It is true that some of these structures are extremely simple. Some may be thatched-roofed. But large or small, the schools had an attendance during the school year of 1909-10 of 121,453. This means that with the exception of the United States and Canada no other people of the western hemisphere furnished as large a percentage of children for the purpose of education.

It is interesting to be told that the rural schools are not only the most numerous but that in the country districts the effect of consistent schooling has been the more pronounced. This does not mean, of course, that in cities like San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez, with their first-class high schools, the work has been less satisfactory. Graduates of these schools enter the University of Porto Rico well equipped for advanced studies and the agricultural department at the highest institution of learning in the island has an attendance so large as to bear witness that the soil is a decided drawing card.

While the University of Porto Rico is not exactly under the department of education, the commissioner is ex-officio president and chancellor. The university owns 200 acres of land, and at Rio Piedras new buildings have so far been erected. The faculty is selected with care, and as the salaries of the teachers at the university, as well as at the lower schools, are considerably higher than are the average salaries paid to teachers in the United States, the department of education has been able to draw on a highly efficient class of instructors.

That not only the mass of the children are being instructed in the Porto Rican schools is shown by the large adult attendance at the night schools, which are held in 158 buildings. It is, therefore, hardly necessary to comment further on the benefit which has come to the island through the American occupation. With a substantial foundation on which to rest the future political structure of the place, there can be little doubt that in Porto Rico the United States is working out a problem which carries a lesson of importance with reference to the colonial policy of the government in the Philippines. It is perhaps true that the proximity of Porto Rico to this country makes it less difficult to supervise the school progress there. At the same time, it is evident that it pays to be liberal with educational appropriations. The stars and stripes can hardly be associated with a more honorable public policy than that of good schools.

THE overcrowded thoroughfare is, of course, one of the natural consequences of urban congestion. The impulse that directs the stream of humanity toward the crowded city directs it also toward the crowded quarter of the city and the crowded street. "Going with the crowd" is not a saying of yesterday. The tendency of man is to mass. This has been the case among all civilized peoples through all the time of which we have record. It is a tendency that has its commendable as well as its objectionable features. Where it makes for unity of purpose and action, for material and moral advancement, for social and intellectual intercourse, it is a tendency to be encouraged; where it degenerates into mere congestion, brings forward a surging, heedless crowd, and develops the characteristics suggested by such terms as swarm, pack and herd, it is a tendency that calls for a check.

So great are the throngs in some of the principal cities of the country, or, rather, in their restricted business areas, that the relief sought in "double deck" and "triple deck" streets has proved to be only temporary. There are thoroughfares in New York, Boston and Chicago today more difficult of passage for pedestrians than they were before the introduction of subways, elevated railroads and other improved methods of transportation. The elevated railroads, subways and other transportation improvements have served to promote rather than to relieve congestion. They have accentuated business centers. They have centralized shopping. They have made for concentration, and they are making for it today, when dispersion is really the movement desired in the interest of public comfort and genuine civic progress.

Again comes the proposition—this time from New York—that congestion in the crowded business centers of metropolitan cities be relieved by elevated sidewalks. This means, of course, another level to the streets of the shopping centers. To be of any real value, the elevated sidewalk must connect with the buildings. Should this be the case, a new line of store fronts, a new line of display windows, would soon face the second street-level. There would probably be relief on the street level proper for a time. It would not be long, however, until another and a higher elevated sidewalk would be demanded, and to meet the new conditions there would have to be new construction, the architects being compelled to provide shop lines for as many stories as might be made necessary by the increasing tiers of elevated sidewalks.

Manifestly no permanent improvement of the situation is promised here. There can be little benefit until popular thought shall be educated out of the idea of centralization. The quickest way of bringing about the desired change would be through the creation of secondary business districts. This is in line with the civic center movement that has found a foothold in some of the smaller communities. With regard to the metropolitan cities of the United States, there must at an early day be a breaking away from the restricted areas to which their retail and office business is now confined. The movement which has been inward for years will have to become outward if trade is to have elbow room.

### Another for Elevated Sidewalks